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THE

SH. 1829.

ILLUSTRATED

AND

S P E A K I N G

FRENCH GRAMMAR,

WITH EASY EXERCISES

AND PERSPICUOUS EXAMPLES

FOR CONVERSATION.

BY C. L. LASÉGUE.



LONDON:

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P R E F A C E.

THE present work is intended as a simple, yet comprehensive Grammar of the French language, humbly offered to the Public, but more immediately to the directors of Schools, and private Teachers, as affording an easy method to acquire a thorough knowledge of the language. The plan, which the Author recommends in the use of the Grammar, and which, indeed, appears to him the only one calculated to produce the full effect he has had in view, is, that the pupil, after he has committed to memory one of the chapters, should be minutely examined in it, and pains should be taken to explain every thing that may involve a difficulty. He should at the same time be employed in learning, and carefully writing out the verbs, as this is not only a most important part of French Grammar, but also will be found a necessary occupation for those, who are engaged in learning the chapters, as already

directed. After this is accomplished he may proceed to the exercises, which, when corrected, should be committed to memory, and repeated with the ensuing lesson, by question and answer in French; particular care being taken as to the pronunciation, since faults in this respect are fatal, and if not vigilantly corrected by the teacher will produce the worst possible consequences. The very considerable degree of experience the Author has had as a teacher of the French language, affords him the greatest confidence of the speedy and entire success of his plan, and he, therefore, more earnestly recommends this book to those who are engaged in teaching the French, as well, indeed, as to those who are desirous to assist themselves in learning it. The practical utility of this Grammar the author humbly conceives will uniformly be acknowledged, as it will be found in a great measure to supersede the monotonous and insipid form of dialogue, which has too long usurped the place of a work of this kind; or at least has been by far too detached from it. In proportion as the tedious rules of mere pedantry and useless theory are discarded, he hopes it will be found every attention has been paid to whatever is calculated to ensure the pupil's attainment of all that is practically and really useful.

It having frequently fallen under the observation of the Author that many persons, who have acquired a knowledge of French sufficient to enable them to read and understand any Author in that language, have, notwithstanding, when required to converse, been found quite incompetent to express themselves even on the most common place subjects with any degree of fluency or correctness. To obviate this evil, then, it is, that the Author has been induced to compile and publish his Grammar, being desirous to promote to the utmost of his ability a conversational mode of learning the rules of the language, as he is convinced no plan is so well calculated to impart a correct knowledge of it as that which necessarily combines a constant and strict attention to idiom and pronunciation. If the style in which many of the English examples in the exercises are given, be considered too servile, it must be remembered the Author's aim has been in this to render the task of translating them into French as easy as possible, and he confidently hopes that having given so sufficient a reason it will not in any degree militate against but rather be deemed to enhance the utility of his Grammar.

Explanation of Abbreviatory Marks, &c.

| The words enclosed within the parenthesis
are to be rendered into French by the words
placed underneath them.

* Denotes that the word under which it is placed
is not to be expressed.

— Denotes wherever it is placed that the French
word is the same as the English.

The small letters used have a reference to the
corresponding ones at the bottom of the same page.

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THE SOUNDS
OF THE
FRENCH TONGUE,
OR A
FRENCH SPELLING BOOK.

THE ALPHABET:

A	pronounced Ah	N	pronounced enne
B	——— b,ay	O	——— o
C	——— say	P	——— pay
D	——— day	Q	——— —
E	——— a	R	——— erre
F	——— eff	S	——— esse
G	——— jay	T	——— tay
H	——— ash	U	——— —
I	——— e	V	——— vay
J	——— jee	X	——— eekse
K	——— kah	Y	——— e grec
L	——— elle	Z	——— zaid
M	——— emme		

EXERCISES ON THE SOUNDS,

(See Introduction.)



SOUND I.

Ba,	be,	bê,	bo,	beau.
da,	dé,	dês,	do,	dos.
fa,	fe,	fê,	fo,	faut.
la,	le,	lê,	lo,	l'eau.
ma,	mé,	mê,	mo,	meaux.
na,	né,	nê,	no,	nos.
pa,	pé,	pê,	po,	peau.
ra,	ré,	rê,	ro,	ros.
ss,	sé,	sê,	so,	seau.
ta,	té,	tê,	ti,	to.
va,	vé,	vê,	vi,	veau.
za,	zé,	zê,	zo,	zo.

SPELLING BOOK.

SOUND II.

ea,	é,	é,	é,	é,	é,
—	—	—	—	—	—
ea,	é,	é,	é,	é,	é,
ga,	—	—	—	—	—

SOUND III.

mou,	sounded as in Loo,	men,
lou,	ditto,	nan,
pou,	ditto,	tan,
dou,	ditto,	lem,
pin,	sounded as in Pencil	rang,
tin,	handkerchief	mon,
vin,	offensive	ton,
min,	ditto,	son,

as in *encore*.

The e without an accent is pronounced like in the word fate.

SPELLING BOOK.

SOUND IV.

Blou,	blu,	blin,	blon
Clou,	clu,	clin,	clon
plou,	plus,	plin,	plon
trou,	tru,	trin,	tron
glou,	glu,	glin,	glon

SOUND V.

ai	like	a
ais		ditto
aint		ditto

INTRODUCTION TO THE *FRENCH GRAMMAR.*

QUESTION. What is Grammar ?

ANSWER. It is the art of speaking and writing correctly.

Q. What is necessary to be known in order to speak correctly ?

A. It is necessary to know the rules of the language in which we write.

Q. What do we use to express our thoughts ?

A. We use Words.

Q. What are they composed of ?

A. They are composed of syllables.

Q. What are syllables composed of ?

A. They are composed of letters.

Q. How many sorts of letters are there ?

A. Two—vowels and consonants.

Q. How many vowels are there ?

A. Five, *a, e, i, o, u.*

Q. How many sorts of *e* ?

A. Three: viz. *e* mute, as in *Monde*, World ; *é* shut, as in *bonté*, goodness ; and *è* open, as, in *procès*, prosecution.

Q. What do you observe on the *y grec.*

A. 1st. The *y* in the middle of a word sounds as *i i*, as in *essayer* to try, &c.

2ndly. The *y* employed alone is a word.

EXAMPLE.

Allez y, go thither ; and sounds like i.

A

3rdly. The *y* is also pronounced like the simple *i* in the words derived from the Greek.

EXAMPLES.

Hymen, asyle, mystère.

Q. How do you divide the vowels?

A. Into long and short.

Q. Which are the long vowels?

A. Those on which we dwell longer than on the others, in pronouncing them.

EXAMPLES.

a, is long in *pâtre*, paste ; and short in *patte*, paw.

e, is long in *fête*, feast ; and short in *sonnette*, bell.

i, is long in *huître*, oyster ; and short in *petite*, little.

o, is long in *apôtre*, apostle ; and short in *devote*, bigot.

u, is long in *flûte*, flute, and short in *but*, end.

Q. How many consonants are there?

A. Nineteen, viz. *b*, *c*, *d*, *f*, *g*, *h*, *j*, *k*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *p*, *q*, *r*, *s*, *t*, *v*, *x*, *z*.

Q. What do you observe on the letter *h*?

A. It is aspirated, or mute.

Q. How many accents are there?

A. Three, viz. acute, (') grave, (^) circumflex. (^)
The acute is used on the é shut, as in *santé*, health ; the grave on the è open, as in *accès*, access ; and the circumflex, for the most part, on the long vowels, as in *côte*, coast.

Q. What is an apostrophe?

A. It is a little comma that we put between two words, to mark the retrenchment of a vowel,

when before another word beginning with a vowel, or *h* mute.

Q. What is a hyphen?

A. It is a little horizontal dash (-) which we put between two words in order to unite them.

Q. What is the cedille?

A. It is a little figure we put under the ç, before a, o, u, to soften the sound of it.

Q. What is the use of the diaeresis (..) over a vowel?

A. It marks that the vowel must be pronounced separately from the preceding syllable, as in *Moïse, Saül, Aigüe*.

Q. Which are the parts of speech?

A. The Noun, Article, Adjective, Pronoun, Verb, Participle, Preposition, Adverb, Conjunction and Interjection.

CHAPTER I.

OF THE ARTICLE.

Q. What is an Article?

A. An article is a little word that we put before common nouns to show the gender and number of them.

Q. Does the article agree in French with the nouns?

A. Yes, the article agrees in gender and number with nouns.

Q. How many cases are there need of?

A. We have need of three cases.

Q. Which are they?

A. The nominative, genitive and dative.

Q. What article do you use before a substantive masculine singular, beginning with a consonant or *h* aspirated?

A. I make use of the article *le* (The, in English) in the nominative case.

Q. What is the genitive of *le*?

A. The genitive of *le* is *du* (of the) still before a substantive masculine, beginning with a consonant or *h* aspirated.

Q. What is the dative of *le*?

A. The dative of *le* is *au* (To the) still before a substantive masculine, beginning with a consonant or *h* aspirated.

Q. What article do you use before a noun feminine, singular, beginning with a consonant or *h* aspirated?

- A. I make use of the article *la* in the nominative case.
- Q. What is the genitive case of *la*?
- A. The genitive case of *la* is *de la* before a noun feminine, singular, beginning with a consonant or *h* aspirated.
- Q. What is the dative case?
- A. The dative case is *à la*, still before a noun feminine singular, beginning with a consonant or *h* aspirated.
- Q. What article do you use before a noun masculine or feminine, beginning with a vowel or *h* mute?
- A. I make use of *l'* with an apostrophe in the nominative case.
- Q. What is the genitive case of *l'* with an apostrophe?
- A. The genitive case of *l'* is *de l'* still before a substantive masculine or feminine, beginning with a vowel or *h* mute.
- Q. What is the dative case of *l'*?
- A. The dative case of *l'* is *à l'* still before a noun masculine and feminine, beginning with a vowel or *h* mute.
- Q. What article do you use in the plural number?
- A. I use *les* in the nominative, before nouns masculine or feminine.
- Q. What is the genitive case of *les*?
- A. The genitive case of *les* is *des* before all nouns masculine and feminine, plural.
- Q. What is the dative case of *les*?
- A. The dative of *les* is *aux*, before nouns masculine and feminine, plural.
- Q. When do you contract the article with the preposition?
- A. I contract the article with the preposition in the genitive and dative, in the masculine singular,

when the substantive begins with a consonant or *h* aspirated; so that, instead of saying *de le*, we say *du* and instead of *à le*, we say *au*.

In the plural, we say *des* and *aux*, and never *de les* and *à les*.

Table of the Articles.

Mas. Sing.	Fem. Sing.	Mas. and Fem.	Mas. and Fem.	Plural.
nom. <i>le</i> ,	<i>la</i> ,	<i>l'</i>	<i>les</i> ,	The.
gen. <i>du</i> ,	<i>dela</i> ,	<i>del'</i> ,	<i>des</i> ,	of the.
dat. <i>au</i> ,	<i>à la</i> ,	<i>& l'</i> ,	<i>aux</i> ,	to the.

CHAP. II.

NOUNS OR SUBSTANTIVES.

- Q. What is a Noun or Substantive?
- A. A noun or substantive denotes persons or things.
- Q. How do you form the plural of substantives?
- A. The plural of substantives is formed generally by adding *s* to the singular; as, *le livre*, the book, *les livres*, the books.
- Q. How do you form the plural of substantives ending in *s*, *x*, or *z*?
- A. Substantives which end in *s*, *x*, or *z* in the singular, add nothing in the plural; as *le fils*, the son; *les fils* the sons; *la voix*, the voice, *les voix*, the voices; *le nez*, the nose; *les nez*, the noses.
- Q. How do you form the plural of substantives which end in *au*, *eu*, or *ou*?

A. Substantives which end in *au*, *eu*, *ou*, take *x* in the plural; as

Le chapeau, the hat; *les chapeaux*, the hats.
Le feu, the fire; *les feux*, the fires.

Le chou, the cabbage; *les choux*, the cabbages.

Q. How do you form the plural of substantives which end *al*, *ail*.

A. The plural of the most part of those substantives is formed by changing *al*, *ail* into *aux*:

Le cheval, the horse; *les chevaux*, the horses.
Le travail, the work; *les travaux*, the works.

The others follow the general rule.

CHAP. III.

OF ADJECTIVES.

Q. What is an Adjective?

A. An adjective is a word which qualifies the substantive.

Q. Does the adjective agree with the substantive?

A. Yes, the adjective agrees with the substantive in gender and number?

Q. How do you form the feminine of adjectives?

A. I form the feminine of adjectives when they do not end with an *e* mute by adding *e* mute to the masculine:

MAS.

FEM.

MAS.

FEM.

grand, great. *grande*. *joli*, pretty. *joie*.

Q. How do you form the feminine of adjectives that end in *e* mute in the masculine.

A. The feminine is then the same as the masculine.

MAS.	FEM.
<i>honnête</i> , honest ; <i>honnète</i> .	
<i>facile</i> , easy ; <i>facile</i> .	

Q. How do you form the feminine of adjectives, which end in *eur* and *eux* ?

A. I form their feminine by changing *eur* and *eux* into *euse* ; as :

MAS.	FEM.
<i>Trompeur</i> , deceitful ; <i>Trompeuse</i> .	
<i>heureux</i> , happy ; <i>heureuse</i> .	
but <i>inférieur</i> , <i>méilleur</i> ; masculine, <i>majeur</i> , <i>mineur</i> , &c. follow the general rule.	

Q. How do you form the feminine of adjectives ending in *c* ?

A. I form their feminine by changing *c* into *che* for some—as, *blanc* masculine, white ; feminine *blanche*, and by changing *c* into *que* for some others as, *public*, masculine, public ; feminine, *publique*.

Q. How do you form the feminine of adjectives which end in *f* ?

A. By changing *f* into *ve* ; as :

neuf, masculine new ; *neuve*, feminine.

Q. How do you form the feminine of adjectives that end in *l* ?

A. Those which have *a* or *i* before *l* follow the general rule ; as :

fatal masculine, fatal ; feminine, *fatale*.

But those which have not *a* or *i* before *l* or have *ie* or *u*, double *l* before *e* ; as :

nul masculine, null ; feminine, *nulle*.

pariel masculine, like ; feminine, *pareille*. -

Q. How do you form the feminine of those ending in *n* ?

- A. Those that have *o* before *n*, or end in *ion*, double their final *n* before *e* mute, and the others follow the general rule.

EXAMPLE.

Bon, masculine, good ; feminine, *bonne*, *ancien*, masculine, ancient ; feminine, *ancienne*.

- Q. How do you form the feminine of the adjectives that end in *s* or *t*.

- A. They form their feminine by doubling their final *s* or *t* before *e*.

EXAMPLE.

Gros, masculine, big ; feminine, *grosse* ; *net*, masculine, clean ; feminine, *nette* ; but *rais*, masculine, fresh, makes *fraiche*, feminine.

Complet, masculine, complete ; *complète*, feminine.

The adjectives *beau*, fine, *nouveau*, new, *fou*, mad and *mou*, soft, form their feminine from the words *bel*, *nouvel*, *fol* and *mol*, used before nouns masculine beginning with a vowel or *h* mute, by doubling the last consonant with *e* mute ; *belle*, *nouvelle*, *folle*, *molle*.

Vieux, old, makes *vieille* ; because it makes also *viel* in the masculine.

- Q. How do you form the plural of adjectives ?

- A. The plural of adjectives is formed as in substantives, by adding *s* to the singular.

EXAMPLE.

Bon, singular, good ; plural, *bons*, masculine ; *bonne*, —————— *bonnes*, feminine.

- Q. Are there any exceptions to the general rule?

- A. Yes ;—1st. Adjectives ending in *s* or *x*, do not change their termination in the masculine plural ; as *gros*, big ; *gras*, fat ; *honteux*, shameful.

- 2ndly. Those ending in *au* take *x* in the masculine plural; as *beau*, fine; *beaux*. *Nouveau*, new; *nouveaux*.
- 3rdly. The most part of adjectives ending in *al*, have no plural in the masculine; as, *filial*, *fatal*, *frugal*, *pascal*, *pastoral*, *naval*, *trivial*, *conjugal*, *austral*, *boreal*, *final*, &c.
-

DEGREES OF COMPARISON.

Q. How many Degrees of Comparison are there in the French adjectives?

A. Three, the Positive, Comparative and Superlative.

Q. What is the positive?

A. The positive is the natural signification of the adjective; as,
beau, fine; *grand*, great.

Q. What is the comparative?

A. The comparative is the adjective with comparison; when we compare two things, we find that one is superior or inferior or equal to the other.

Q. How do you form the comparatives?

A. By adding the adverb *plus*, more; *moins*, less; *aussi*, as, before the adjectives.

The first is called the comparative of superiority, the second, the comparative of inferiority, and the third, the comparative of equality.

EXAMPLE.

POSITIVE.

COMPARATIVE.

Beau, handsome; { *plus*, beau, handsomer.
 moins, beau, less handsome.
 aussi, beau, as handsome.

Q. How do you form the superlative?

A. By adding the article *le*, *la* or *les*, the to the comparative, or *très*, very to the adjective; as,

POSITIVE.	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE.
<i>Grand</i> , great; <i>plus grand</i> , greater,	{ <i>tres grand</i> , very great. <i>le plus grand</i> , the greatest.	

There are two kinds of superlatives; the absolute superlative and the relative superlative.

Q. What is the absolute?

A. The absolute superlative marks the quality in a very high degree and is found with the adverb *très*, very; *extrêmement*, extremely, before the adjective; as,

Paris est une très belle Ville.

Paris is a very fine City.

Q. What is the relative superlative?

A. The relative superlative expresses the quality in the highest degree; but with a reference to other objects; as,

Londres est la plus grande des Villes.

London is the largest of Cities.

Q. Are there not several adjectives which alone express a comparison?

A. Yes, there are three: *meilleur*, better; *moindre*, less, and *pire*, worse.

Q. Are these all the remarks on the degrees of comparison?

A. No; the French use three adverbs with comparison.

POSITIVE.	COMPARATIVE.	SUPERLATIVE.
<i>peu</i> , little;	<i>moins</i> , less;	<i>le moins</i> , the least.
<i>mal</i> , ill:	<i>pis</i> , worse;	<i>le pire</i> , the worst.
<i>bien</i> , well;	<i>mieux</i> , better;	<i>le mieux</i> , the best.

ADJECTIVES OF NUMBER.

- Q. How many adjectives of number have we ?
 A. Two, the cardinal and the ordinal numbers.
 Q. What are the cardinal numbers ?
 A. The cardinal numbers are as follow :

<i>un</i> , one	<i>dix sept</i> , seventeen
<i>deux</i> , two	<i>dix huit</i> , eighteen
<i>trois</i> , three	<i>dix neuf</i> , nineteen
<i>quatre</i> , four	<i>vingt</i> , twenty
<i>cinq</i> , five	<i>vingt et un</i> , twenty-one
<i>six</i> , six	<i>vingt deux</i> , twenty-two
<i>sept</i> , seven	<i>trente</i> , thirty
<i>huit</i> , eight	<i>quarante</i> , forty
<i>neuf</i> , nine	<i>cinquante</i> , fifty
<i>dix</i> , ten	<i>soixante</i> , sixty
<i>onze</i> , eleven	<i>soixante dix</i> , seventy
<i>douze</i> , twelve	<i>quatre vints</i> , eighty
<i>treize</i> , thirteen	<i>quatre vingt dix</i> , ninety
<i>quatorze</i> , fourteen	<i>cent</i> , one hundred
<i>quinze</i> , fifteen	<i>mille</i> , &c. one thousand
<i>seize</i> , sixteen	

- Q. How are the ordinal numbers formed ?
 A. From the cardinal ; these are,
Premier, first
Second, second
Troisième, third, and all the others by adding *ième* to the cardinal numbers.
 Q. Are these all the adjectives of number ?
 A. No : there are still three others, viz. ;
 1st. Those which mark a certain quantity ;
 as, *une dizaine*, half a score ; *une douzaine*, a dozen.
 NOTE ;—If the cardinal end in a vowel, the vowel is changed into *ième*, as *quatre*, *quatrième* ; but *neuf*, makes *neuvième*

- ²nd. Those which mark the parts of a whole as, *la moitié*, the half, *le tiers*, the third part; *le quart*, the quarter.
- 3rd. Lastly, those which serve to multiply or to increase; as, *le double*, the double; *le triple*, the treble; *le centuple*, hundred-fold.
-

CHAP. IV.

OF PRONOUNS.

Q. What is a Pronoun?

A. A pronoun is a word which is used for nouns to avoid the repetition of them.

Q. How many kinds of pronouns are there?

A. There are six, viz. the Personal, Possessive, Relative, Absolute or Interrogative, Demonstrative and Indeterminate.

Q. Which are personal pronouns?

A. The personal pronouns are those which denote persons.

Q. How many persons are there?

A. There are three persons: the first is that who speaks; the second is that spoken to; and the third is the person or thing spoken of.

Q. Give me a pronoun of the first person singular nominative case?

A. *Je, moi, I.*

Q. What is the difference between *je* and *moi*?

A. The difference between *je* and *moi* is, that *je* comes before all verbs and *moi* after the verb *to be*, expressed or understood as *je parle*, I speak; *c'est moi*, it is I.

- Q. What is the genitive, dative and accusative cases of *je, moi*?
- A. The genitive case of *je, moi* is *de moi*, of me ; the dative *à moi, moi, me*, to me ; the accusative *me, moi, me*.
- Q. What is the plural of *je, moi*?
- A. The plural of *je, moi*, is *nous*, we, in the nominative case ; *de nous*, of us, in the genitive ; *à nous, nous*, to us, in the dative ; and *nous*, us, in the accusative.
- Q. Give me a pronoun of the second person singular in the nominative.
- A. *Tu, toi*, thou.
- Q. What is the difference between *tu*, and *toi*?
- A. It is the same difference as between *je*, and *moi*.
- Q. What is the genitive, dative, and accusative of *tu, toi*?
- A. The genitive is *de toi*, of thee, the dative, *à toi, toi, te*, to thee, and the accusative, *te, toi*, thee.
- Q. What is the plural of *tu, toi*?
- A. The plural of *tu, toi* is *vous*, you in the nominative.
- Q. What is the genitive, dative and accusative of *vous*?
- A. The genitive of *vous* is *de vous*, of you ; the dative *à vous, vous*, to you ; and the accusative *vous*, you.
- Q. Give me a pronoun of the third person masculine, singular?
- A. *Il, lui*, he, it, for the nominative.
- Q. What is the difference between *il*, and *lui*?
- A. The difference is, as between *je*, and *moi, tu*, and *toi*, that is to say ; *il* comes before all verbs, and *lui* after the verb *to be*, expressed or understood.

- Q. What is the genitive, dative and accusative of this pronoun?
- A. The genitive is *de lui*, of him; the dative *à lui*, (*lui*) to him; the accusative, *le, lui*; him, it.
- Q. What is the plural of *il, lui*?
- A. The plural of *il, lui* is *ils, eux*, they, in the nominative case.
- Q. What is the difference between *ils, eux*?
- A. *Ils* comes before all verbs, and *eux* after the verb to be expressed or understood.
- Q. What are the cases of this pronoun?
- A. The genitive is *d' eux*, of them; the dative, *à eux* or *leur*, to them; the accusative, *eux, les*, them.
- Q. Give me a pronoun of the third person feminine, singular, in the nominative?
- A. *Elle*, she, it.
- Q. What are the genitive, dative and accusative of this pronoun?
- A. The genitive is *d' elle*, of her.
The dative, *à elle, lui*, to her.
The accusative, *elle, la*, her, it.
-

TABLE OF PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

1st Person, Singular, Masculine and Feminine.

N. <i>Je, moi</i> , I;	<i>nous, we</i>
G. <i>de, moi</i> , of me;	<i>de nous, of us</i>
D. <i>à moi, moi me</i> , to me;	<i>à nous, nous, to us</i>
A. <i>me, moi, me</i> ;	<i>nous, us</i>

2nd Person, Sing. Mas. and Fem.

- N. *tu, toi, thou* ; *vous, you*
 G. *de toi, of thee* ; *de vous, of you*
 D. *à toi toi, te, to thee* ; Plural, *à vous vous, to you*
 A. *te, toi, thee* ; *vous, you*

3rd Person, Sing. Mas.

- N. *il, lui, he, it* ; *ils, eux, they*
 G. *de lui, of him* ; *d'eux, of them*
 D. *à lui, lui, to him* ; Plural, *à eux, leur, to them*
 A. *le lui, him, it* ; *les, eux, them*

3rd Person, Sing. Fem.

- N. *elle, she, it* ; *elles, they*
 G. *d'elle, of her* ; *d'elles, of them*
 D. *à elle, lui, to her* ; Plural, *à elles, leur, to them*
 A. *la, elle, her* ; *elles, les, them*

There are some other pronouns of the third person *soi, se*, one's self, which are of both gender and number. *Se* is also used before a verb and *Soi* after a preposition.

OF POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

Q. What are the Possessive Pronouns ?

A. The possessive pronouns mark the possession of things.

Q. Which are they ?

**A. *Le mien, mine* ; *le tien, thine* ; *le sien, his* ; *its*.
le nôtre, ours ; *le vôtre, yours* ; *le leur, theirs* ;
 are for the masculine.**

La mienne, mine; *la tienne*, thine; *la sienne*, hers; *la nôtre*, ours; *la vôtre*, yours; *la leur*, theirs; are for the feminine.

Q. What is the plural of these pronouns?

A. The plural is formed by adding *s* to the singular, with the plural article, *les miens*, *les teins*, *les siens*, *les nôtres*, *les vôtres*, *les leurs* for the m.

*Les miennes, les tiennes, les siennes, les nôtres,
les vôtres, les leurs.* for the f.

Q. What are the possessive adjective pronouns?

A. *Mon*, my ; *ton*, thy ; *son*, his or her, for the m.
Ma, my ; *ta*, thy ; *sa*, his, or her, for the f.
Notre, our ; *votre*, your ; *leur*, their, masculine
and feminine.

Q. What is the Plural of these Pronouns?

A. *Mes, tes, ses*, masculine and feminine.

Nos, Vos, leurs, masculine and feminine.

N. B. These possessive adjectives agree in gender and number with the noun to which they are joined, and not with the possessor as in English.

EXAMPLE:

The father loves his daughter.

Le père aime sa fille.

The mother loves her son.

La mère aime son fils.

N. B. The French use the masculine adjectives *mon*, *ton*, *son*, before f. nouns beginning with a vowel or *h* mute.

EXAMPLES.

*Mon âme, my soul,
Ton humeur, thy temper. Instead pf
Son épée, his sword,*

- Q. Why do you call those words adjectives and not pronouns as many authors do?
- A. Because they qualify substantives, whilst those only are pronouns which take the place of nouns.

OF RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

- Q. What are Relative Pronouns?
- A. Relative pronouns are those which relate to a preceding nouns.

EXAMPLE.

l' enfant qui joue, the child who plays,
qui, relates to the substantive *enfant*.

The word to which *qui* relates is called *antecedent* in the above example, *l' enfant* is the antecedent of the relative pronoun *qui*.

- Q. How many relative pronouns have we?
- A. Five; viz.

Qui, who, which or that
que, whom, which or that

dont, whose. From } whom. From } which.
of } *of* }

quoi, what, which.

lequel, which.

Qui, *que* and *dont*, are both m. and f., s. and p.
Quoi, supplies sometimes the place of *lequel*,
laquelle, *lesquels*, *lesquelles*, preceded by a
 preposition.

Lequel, makes,

M. S.	F. S.	M. P.	F. P.
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Lequel, *laquelle*, *lesquels*, *lesquelles*, which
Duquel, *de laquelle*, *desquels*, *desquelles*, of which
Auquel, *à laquelle*, *auxquels*, *auxquelles*, to which.

Lequel always agrees in gender and number with the preceding noun.

Beside these relative pronouns there are four others which we call supplying ones, viz.—*le*, *la*, *les*, *en*, *y*, and *ou*.

le, &c. are relative pronouns when before a verb.

en, means of him, of her, of it, of them, with and by.

y, means to him, to her, to it, to them.

ou, signifies of which.

REMARK—*le*, *la*, *les*, *en* and *y* are always put before the verb, except with the imperative affirmative in the second person s., first and second person p.

OF DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

Q. What are Demonstrative Pronouns?

A. Demonstrative pronouns are those which serve to point to the objects which we are speaking of—these are

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

MAS. FEM.

MAS. FEM.

ce, cet, cette, this or that. *ces, ces*, these or those.

celui, celle, this or that. *ceux, celles*, these or those

celui-ci, celle-ci, this. *ceux-ci, celles-ci*, these.

celui là, celle là, that. *ceux là, celles là*, those.

ceci, — this.

cela, — that.

We put *ce* before a consonant or *h* aspirated ; as, *ce livre*, this book; *ce héros*, this hero.

We put *cet* before a vowel or *h* mute ; as, *cet oiseau*, this bird; *cet homme*, this man.

- Q.** When do you use *ce ci*, or *celui ci*; &c. ?
A. We use *ceci* for a thing not mentioned before; as, *donnez moi ceci*, &c., give me this, and *celui ci*, when the thing has been expressed ; as, *vous avez deux beaux chevaux, je préfère celui-ci*. you have two fine horses, I prefer this.
-

OF INTERROGATIVE OR ABSOLUTE PRONOUNS.

- Q.** What are Interrogative Pronouns ?
A. Interrogative pronouns are those which are used in asking a question ; there are three, viz. *qui*, who ; *quel*, *quelle* and *le quel*, which ; *que* and *quoi*, what.
Q. What difference is there between *qui* relative and *qui* interrogative ?
A. *Qui* relative makes *que* in the accusative ; the nominative and accusative of the other are the same.
-

OF INDEFINITE OR INDETERMINATE PRONOUNS.

- Q.** What are Indefinite Pronouns ?
A. Indefinite or indeterminate pronouns signify a person or thing in a general or unlimited sense.

EXAMPLE.

on frappe à la porte, some one knocks ; *quelqu'un vous appelle*, some body calls for you.

- Q.** How many kinds are there ?
A. There are four, viz. ;
 1st. Those which are never annexed to a noun, as, *on*, *quelqu'un*, *quelqu'une*, *chacun*, *cha-cune*, *autrui*, *personne*, *rien*.

2ndly. Those which are always joined to a noun as, *quelque*, *chaque*, *certain*, &c.

EXAMPLE.

Quelque nouvelle, whatever news.

Certain philosophe, certain philosopher.

3rdly. Those which are employed either with a noun or not, as, *nul*, *nulle*, *aucun*, *aucune*, *l'un*, *l'autre*, *tel plusieurs*, &c.

4thly. Those which are always followed by *que*, as, *qui que*, *quoi que*.

EXAMPLE.

Qui que vous soyez, whoever you may be, &c

**On*, one, people, they, we.

quelqu'un, *quelqu'une*, somebody, some one.

chacun, *chacune*, every body, each.

autrui, *d'autres*, others.

personne, *pas un*, *pas une*, *nul*, *nulle*, nobody, no one.

aucun, *aucune*, *point*, any, none, not any.

rien, nothing.

tous le monde, every one.

quelques-uns, *quelques-unes*, any, some.

plusieurs, several, many.

tous, *toute*, *tous*, *toutes*, all, whole, every thing.

l'un, *l'autre*, *l'une*, *l'autre*, *les uns*, *les autres*,

les unes, *les autres*, each, other, one, another, both, either.

ni l'un ni l'autre,

ni l'une ni l'autre,

ni les uns ni les autres,

ni les unes ni les autres,

} neither.

* *On*, when used for, they, people, we, men, governs the verb in the third person singular.

*quiconque, qui que ce soit, anybody, whoever,
whosoever.*

quelconque,
quoi que ce soit,
quelque ce soit, } whatever, whatsoever.

CHAP. V.

OF VERBS.

Q. What is a Verb?

A. A verb is a part of speech which signifies being, action, or the suffering or receiving of an action, by means of tenses, moods, and persons, as, *être*, to be; *aimer*, to love; *il pleut*, it rains.

Q. How many verbs are there?

A. There is only one verb; it is *être*, to be; because it is the only verb which expresses affirmation. We call it a substantive verb.

Q. What do we call the others?

A. The others are called adjective verbs.

Q. How many adjective verbs are there?

A. Five; active, passive, neuter, pronominal and personal.

Q. Are there any other verbs?

A. There are two others which we call auxiliary, when they serve to form the compound tenses of the other verbs, these are *avoir*, to have; and *être*, to be.

Q. What are the subject and object of a verb?

A. The subject is the person or thing that does the action, expressed by the verb. The object is the person or thing to which the force of the verb is directed.

Q. Does the verb agree with its subject?

A. Yes; it agrees with its subject in number and person.

EXAMPLE.

Je parle, I speak ; *parle* is singular and in the first person, because *Je*, I, is singular and in first person, &c.

REMARK.—When a verb has two singular subjects, we put the verb in the plural.

EXAMPLE.

Mon frère et ma soeur lisent.

My brother and sister read.

Q. And when the two subjects are of different persons?

A. Then we put the verb in the first person in preference to the other two; and in the second in preference to the third.

EXAMPLE.

Vous et moi nous lisons, you and I (we) read.

Vous et votre frère vous partez, you and your brother (you) set off.

Q. What is an active verb?

A. It is that which expresses an action done by the subject, and after which we can put *quelqu'un* somebody; or *quelque chose*, something; as *aimer*, to love; *vendre*, to sell.

Q. What is a passive verb?

A. It is that which expresses an action received by the subject. It is but the verb *être*, to be;

with the participle past. of the active verb followed by the preposition *de* or *par*.

EXAMPLE.

Je suis aimé de mon maître.

I am beloved by my master.

- Q. What is a neuter verb?
- A. It is that which expresses no relative action produced by the subject, and after which we cannot put *quelqu'un* or *quelquechose* as; *dormir*, to sleep; *sortir*, to go out.
- Q. What is a pronominal verb?
- A. It is that of which the subject and object are of the same person, as, *Je me flatte*, I flatter myself.
- It is reflected, when it marks the action of a subject on itself, as in the above example; and reciprocal when it marks the action of two or more subjects upon each other, as,
Pierre et Jean se détestent.
Peter and John detest one another.
- Q. What is an impersonal verb?
- A. It is that which is only employed in the third person singular, in all its tenses, as *il faut*, it is necessary; *il pleut*, it rains, &c.
- Q. What do you call the different ways of expressing the action?
- A. They are called moods.
- Q. How many moods are there?
- A. Five; viz.
The indicative, which marks that the thing is, has been, or will be.
The conditional, which marks that the thing would be, or would have been.
The imperative is used when we command or entreat.

The subjunctive, when we wish or doubt a thing might be done.

And the infinitive, which expresses the action without number or person.

Q. What follows the different manners of expressing the action?

A. The tenses, numbers and persons.

Q. How many simple tenses are there?

A. Three; the present, the past and the future;

Q. How many future?

A. Two; the future, simple and compound.

Q. How many tenses are there in the indicative mood?

A. Eight; viz. the present, imperfect, preterite or perfect, the future and their compounds, which are formed with the verb *avoir* or *être*.

Q. How many tenses has the conditional mood?

A. Two; one simple and one compound.

Q. How many tenses in the imperative?

A. One; present or future.

Q. How many tenses in the subjunctive mood?

A. Four; the present, imperfect and their compounds?

Q. And how many in the infinitive mood?

A. Five; present, participle present, participle past and the compounds of the two first.

Q. What does the present of the indicative express?

A. It expresses 1st. Usual actions;

EXAMPLE.

Depuis long temps.

Since a long while.

Je me promène tous les soirs.

I walk every evening.

2ndly. Indubitable truth.

EXAMPLE.

J'ai prouvé que le tout est plus grand que sa partie.
 I have proved that the whole is greater than a part
 of it.

3rdly. The actions which last yet.

EXAMPLE.

Je lui ai dit que vous êtes son ami.
 I have told him that you are his friend.

Q. What marks the imperfect?

A. It marks a present thing in a past tense.

EXAMPLE.

Je me promenais ce matin au champ de Mars.

I did walk this morning in the *champ de Mars*.

Q. What marks the preterite definite, or perfect?

A. It marks a thing done in a time entirely expired.

EXAMPLE.

Je reçus hier votre lettre.

I received your letter yesterday.

Q. What does the future express?

A. It expresses that a thing will be or will be done.

EXAMPLE.

L'ecolier diligent sera récompensé.

The diligent pupil shall be rewarded.

Q. And the conditional, what does it mark?

A. It marks that a thing would be or would have
 been done, depending on a condition.

EXAMPLE.

Je vous aimerais si ; vous étiez raisonnable.

I would like you if you were reasonable.

Q. What marks the imperative mood?

A. Command, prayer, exhortation; in a word,
 this mood solicits, commands, menaces.

EXAMPLE.

Soyez aimable; be amiable.

Q. What does the subjunctive design?

A. The subjunctive designs, a wish, a doubt, as,

Je désire qu'il vienne.

Je doute que vous soyiez récompensé.

You may be rewarded but I doubt it.

Q. What does the infinitive mood express?

A. It expresses an action in an indefinite or indeterminate manner, and consequently has neither number nor person.

EXAMPLE.

Vous devez étudier.

You must study.

Q. How do you divide the tenses of the verbs?

A. The tenses of verbs are divided into simple and compound tenses.

Q. What are the simple tenses?

A. The simple tenses are those which do not take one of the tenses of the verb to have and to be, as, *Je chante*, I sing; *J'apercevrai*; I will perceive.

Q. What are the compound tenses?

A. The compound tenses are those which are formed with the assistance of the verbs to have and to be; as *J'ai aimé*, I have loved; *Je suis arrivé*, I am arrived.

Q. How are they farther divided?

A. They are farther divided into primitive and derivative tenses.

Q. What are the primitive tenses?

A. The primitive tenses are those which serve to form the other tenses in the four conjugations, and which are not formed from any other.

Q. What are the derivative tenses?

A. The derivative tenses are formed from the primitive tenses.

Q. How many primitive tenses are there?

A. Five; viz. the present of the infinite, the participle present, the past tense, the future, and the perfect of the indicative.

Q. What is necessary to be known to conjugate verbs?

A. It is necessary to know how the derivative tenses are formed from the primitive.

Q. How do you form the present of the indicative?

A. The present of the indicative is a primitive tense; nevertheless the three persons plural are formed from the participle present by changing, *ant*, into *ons*, for the first; *ex*, for the second; and *ent* for the third.

EXAMPLES.

Aim-ant,	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{nous aim-} \textit{ons}, \\ \text{vous aim-} \textit{ex}, \\ \text{ils aim-} \textit{ent}. \end{array} \right.$
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Q. How do you form the imperfect?

A. The imperfect is formed from the participle present, by changing *ant* in *ais*, *ais*, *ait*, *ions*, *iez*, *aint*.

EXAMPLES.

Aim-ant,	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{J'aim-} \textit{ais}, \\ \text{tu aim-} \textit{ais}, \\ \text{il aim-} \textit{ait}, \\ \text{nous aim-} \textit{ions}, \\ \text{vous aim-} \textit{iez}, \\ \text{ils aim-} \textit{aint}. \end{array} \right.$
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Q. How is the perfect formed?

A. The perfect is a primitive tense.

Q. How do you form the future?

A. The future is formed from the present of the infinitive, by adding *ai*, *as*, *a*, *ons*, *ez*, *ont*, for the two first conjugations, by changing *vrai* for the third, and *e* into *ai*, *as*, &c. for the fourth.

EXAMPLES.

<i>Aimer,</i>	<i>J'aime</i> - <i>ai</i>	{	<i>Je rendr-e</i> ,	<i>Je rendr</i> - <i>ai</i>
	<i>tu</i> - <i>as</i>		<i>tu</i> - <i>as</i>	
	<i>il</i> - <i>a</i>		<i>il</i> - <i>a</i>	
	<i>nous</i> - <i>ons</i>		<i>nous</i> - <i>ons</i>	
	<i>vous</i> - <i>ez</i>		<i>vous</i> - <i>ez</i>	
	<i>ils</i> - <i>ont</i>		<i>ils</i> - <i>ont</i>	

Q. How do you form the conditional?

A. The conditional is formed from the future by changing *ai*, *as*, *a*, *ons*, *ez*, *ont*, into *ais*, *ais*, *ait*, *ions*, *iez*, *aint*, without exceptions.

Q. How do you form the imperative?

A. It is formed from the present of the indicative. There is no first person in the singular; the second person is formed from the first by omitting the pronoun *je*; the third person singular and plural are the same as those of the present of the subjunctive; the first and second person plural are the same as those of the indicative by suppressing the pronoun.

Q. How do you form the present of the subjunctive?

A. It is formed from the participle present, by changing *ant*, into *e*, *es*, *e*, *ions*, *iez*, *ent*.

EXAMPLES.

<i>Aim-ant</i>	<i>Que j'aim</i> - <i>e</i>	{	<i>que tu</i> - <i>es</i>	
	<i>que il</i> - <i>e</i>		<i>que nous</i> - <i>ions</i>	
	<i>que vous</i> - <i>iez</i>		<i>que ils</i> - <i>ent</i>	

Q. How do you form the imperfect?

A. It is formed from the perfect of the indicative, by changing *ai*, into *asse*, *asses*, *ât*, *assions*, *assiez*, *assent*, for the first conjugation; and in adding *se* for the others.

EXAMPLES.

J'aim- <i>ai</i>	Que j'aim—	<i>asse</i>
	que tu—	<i>asses</i>
	qu'il—	<i>ât</i>
	que nous—	<i>assions</i>
	que vous—	<i>assiez</i>
	qu'ils—	<i>assent</i>

Je rendis,	Que je rend—	<i>isse</i>
	que tu—	<i>isses</i>
	qu'il—	<i>ît</i>
	que nous—	<i>issions</i>
	que vous—	<i>issiez</i>
	qu'ils—	<i>issent</i>

N.B. All the compound tenses are formed with the participle past of the verb conjugated, and one of the tenses of *avoir* or *être*.

CONJUGATIONS.

ETRE, *to be.*

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present. Etre, *to be, or be.*Compound of Present. Avoir été, *to have been.*Participle present. Etant, *being.*Comp. of Participle present. Ayant été, *having been*Participle Past. Eté, *been.*Participle future. Devant être, *about to be.*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

SING.	Je suis,	I am
	tu es.	thou art
	il ou elle est,	he or she is
PLU.	Nous sommes,	we are
	vous êtes,	you are
	ils ou elles sont,	they are

Compound of Present.

SING.	J'ai	I have
	tu as	thou hast
	il a	he has
PLU.	Nous avons	we have
	vous avez	you have
	ils ont	they have

Imperfect.

SING.	J'étais,	I was
	tu étais,	thou wast
	il était,	he was
PLU.	Nous étions,	we were
	vous étiez,	you were
	ils étaient,	they were

Compound of Imperfect.

SING.	J'avais	{	I had	}
	- tu avais		été, thou hadst	
	il avait		he had	
PLU.	Nous avions	{	we had	}
	vous aviez		été, you had	
	ils avaient		they had	

Preterite or Perfect.

SING.	Je fus, tu fus, il fut,	<i>I was thou wast he was</i>
PLU.	Nous fûmes, vous fûtes, ils furent,	<i>we were you were they were</i>

Compound of Perfect.

SING.	J'eus, tu eus, il eut	<i>quand, lorsque</i>	{	when I had thou hadst he had	} <i>been</i>
PLU.	Nous eûmes vous eutes ils eurent		{	we had you had they had	} <i>been</i>

Future Simple.

SING.	Je serai, tu seras, il sera,	<i>I shall or will be thou wilt be he will be</i>
PLU.	Nous serons, vous serez, ils seront,	<i>we shall be you shall be they shall be</i>

Compound of Future.

SING.	J'aurai,	<i>quand, lorsque</i>	when I shall have	{
	tu auras	{ été,	thou wilt have	
	il aura	he will have		
PLU.	Nous aurons	{	we shall have	{
	vous aurez	été,	you will have	
	ils auront	they will have		

Conditional Present.

SING.	Je serais,	I should be
	tu serais,	thou shouldst be
	il serait,	he would be
PLU.	Nous serions,	we should be
	vous seriez,	you would be
	ils seraient,	they would be

Compound of Conditional

SING.	J'aurais	{	I should have	{
	tu aurais	été,	thou shouldst have	
	il aurait	he would have		
PLU.	Nous aurions	{	we should have	{
	vous auriez	été,	you would have	
	ils auraient	they would have		

You can also say, J'eusse été, tu eusse été, il eût été ; nous eussions été, vous eussiez été, ils eussent été

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

SING.	Sois,	be, (thou)
	qu'il soit,	let him be
	qu'elle soit,	let her be
PLU.	Soyons,	let us be
	Soyez,	be (you)
	qu'ils ou qu'elles soient,	let them be.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present.

	<i>Il faut</i>	
SING.	Que Je sois, que tu sois, qu' il soit,	that I may be thou mayest be <i>ne may de</i>
PLU.	Que nous soyons, que vous soyez, qu' ils soient,	we may be you may be they may be

Compound of Present.

	<i>Il a fallu</i>	
SING.	Que J'aie } que tu aies } éte, qu' il ait } he may have	that I may have thou mayest have } been he may have
PLU.	Que nous ayons } que vous ayez } éte, qu' ils aient } they may have	we may have you may have } been they may have

Imperfect.

	<i>Il fallait</i>	
SING.	Que Je fusse, que tu fusses, qu' il fût,	that I might be thou mightest be he might be
PLU.	Que nous fussions, que vous fussiez, qu' ils fussent,	we might be you might be they might be

Compound of Imperfect.

	<i>Il aurait fallu</i>	
SING.	Que J'eusse } que tu eusses } éte, thou mightest have } been qu' il eût } he might have	that I might have thou mightest have } been he might have
PLU.	Que nous eussions } que vous eussiez } éte, you might have } been qu' ils eussent } they might have	we might have you might have } been they might have

A negation is expressed in French by two particles having a negative signification :

Ne.....	<i>pas, not</i>
ne	<i>point, not at all</i>
ne	<i>plus, no more</i>
ne	<i>jamais, never</i>
ne	<i>rien, nothing</i>
ne	<i>guère but little</i>
ne	<i>goutte, but little</i>
ne	<i>vullement, by no means</i>
ne	<i>que, but (only)</i>

Ne is put after the first, pronoun ; as,

Je ne viendrai pas, I shall not come.

Elle ne vous aime pas, she does not like you.

Pas, point, &c. are placed last in simple tenses, and before the participle in the compound : therefore the verb *Etre* will be conjugated negatively, as follows :

Present.

<i>Je ne suis pas,</i>	<i>I am not</i>
<i>tu n'es pas,</i>	<i>thou art not</i>
<i>il n'est pas,</i>	<i>he is not</i>
<i>nous ne sommes pas,</i>	<i>we are not, &c.</i>

The learner will proceed, and conjugate interrogatively.

<i>suis-je ?</i>	<i>am I ?</i>
<i>es-tu ?</i>	<i>art thou ?</i>
<i>est-il ?</i>	<i>is he ?</i>
<i>sommes-nous ?</i>	<i>are we, &c.</i>

AVOIR, to have.**INFINITIVE MOOD.**Present. *Avoir, to have.*Compound of Present. *Avoir eu, to have had.*Participle present: *Ayant, having.*Compound of Participle present. *Ayant eu, having had.*Participle Past. *Eu, had.*Participle future. *Devant avoir, about to have.***INDICATIVE MOOD.**

Present Tense.

SING.	J'ai,	I have
	tu as,	thou hast
	il ou elle a,	he or she has.

PLU.	Nous avons,	we have
	vous avez,	you have
	ils ou elles ont,	they have.

Compound of Present.

SING.	J'ai	I have
	tu as	thou hast
	il a	he has

PLU.	Nous avons	we have
	vous avez	you have
	ils ont	they have

Imperfect.

SING.	J'avais,	I had
	tu avais,	thou hadst
	il avait,	he had.

PLU.	Nous avions,	we had
	vous aviez,	you had
	ils avaient,	they had

Compound of Imperfect.

SING.	J'avais tu avais il avait	{ eu,	I had thou hadst he had	{ had
PLU.	Nous avions vous aviez ils avaient	{ eu,	we had you had they had	{ had

Perfect or Preterit.

SING.	J'eus, tu eus, il eut,		I had thou hadst he had	
PLU.	Nous eûmes, vous eûtes, ils eurent,		we had you had they had	

Compound of Perfect.

SING.	J'eus tu eus il eut	{ eu,	when I had thou hadst he had	{ had
PLU.	Nous eûmes vous eûtes ils eurent	{ eu,	we had you had they had	{ had

Future Simple.

SING.	J'aurai, tu auras, il aura,		I shall have thou wilt have he will have	
PLU.	Nous aurons, vous aurez, ils auront,		we shall have you will have they will have	

Compound of Future.

	<i>quand, lorsque</i>		
SING.	J'aurai	} eu,	when I shall
	tu auras		thou wilt have } had
	il aura		he will have }
PLU.	Nous aurons	} eu,	we shall have
	vous aurez		you will have } had
	ils auront		they will have }

Conditional Present.

SING.	J'aurais,	I should have
	tu aurais,	thou wouldst have
	il aurait,	he would have
PLU.	Nous aurions,	we should have
	vous auriez,	you would have
	ils auraient,	they would have

Compound of Conditional.

SING.	J'aurais	} eu,	I should have
	tu aurais		thou wouldst have } had
	il aurait		he would have }
PLU.	Nous aurions	} eu,	we should have
	vous auriez		you would have } had
	ils auraient		they would have }

You can also say: J'eusse eu, tu eusses eu, il eût eu ;
nous eussions eu, vous eussiez eu, ils eussent eu.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

SING.	Aie,	have (thou)
	qu'il ait,	let him have
	qu'elle ait,	let her have
PLU.	Ayons,	let us have
	ayez,	have (you)
	qu'ils ou qu'elles aient,	let them have

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present.

	<i>Il faut</i>	
SING.	Que J'aie, que tu aies, qu'il ait,	that I may have thou mayst have he may have
PLU.	Que Nous ayons, que vous ayez, qu'ils aient,	we might have you may have they may have

Compound of Present.

	<i>Il faillu</i>	
SING.	Que J'aie que tu aies qu'il ait	} eu, that I may have } thou mightest have } he may have } had
PLU.	Que nous ayons que vous ayez qu'ils aient	} eu, we may have } you may have } they may have } had

Imperfect.

	<i>Il fallait</i>	
SING.	Que J'eusse, que tu eusses, qu'il eût,	that I might have thou mightest have he might have
PLU.	Que nous eussions, que vous eussiez, qu'ils eussent,	we might have, you might have, they might have

Compound of Imperfect.

	<i>Il aurait fallu</i>	
SING.	Que J'eusse que tu eusses qu'il eût	} eu, that I might have } thou mightest have } he might have } had
PLU.	Que eussions que vous eussiez qu'ils eussent	} eu, we might have } you might have } they might have } had

The Verb *avoir* is conjugated negatively as follows:

Present.

Je n'ai pas,	<i>I have not</i>
tu n'as pas,	<i>thou hast not</i>
il n'a pas,	<i>he has not</i>
nous n'avons pas,	<i>we have not, &c.</i>

The learner will proceed and conjugate interrogatively

ai-je ?	<i>have I ?</i>
as-tu ?	<i>hast thou ?</i>
a-t-il ?	<i>has he ?</i>
avons-nous ?	<i>have we, &c.</i>

ACTIVE VERBS.

An *Active Verb* expresses an action done by the subject, and after which we can put *quelqu'un*, &c.

The infinitive of the first ends in *ER*, as *donner*
 The infinitive of the second ends in *IR*, as *finir*
 The infinitive of the third ends in *OIR*, as *recevoir*
 The infinitive of the fourth ends in *RE*, as *rendre*.

FIRST CONJUGATION OF VERBS

IN *ER*.

This is the most copious of the French Conjugations, including the greatest part of the Verbs.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present. *Donner, (often preceded by à or de) to give.*

Compound of Present. *Avoir donné, to have given.*

Participle Present. *Donnant, en donnant, giving.*

Comp. of Participle Present. *Ayant donné, having given.*

Participle Past. *Donné, given.*

Participle Future. *Devant donner, about to give.*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

SING.	Je donne, tu donnes, il donne.	I give*
		thou givest
		he gives
PLU.	Nous donnons, vous donnez, ils donnent,	we give you give they give

Compound of Present.

SING.	J'ai tu as il a	{ donné,	I have thou hast he has	{ given.
PLU.	Nous avons vous avez ils ont	{ donné	we have you have they have	{ given

Imperfect.

SING.	Je donnais, tu donnais, il donnait,	I did give† thou didst give. he did give
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* Am giving, or do give.

† Or was giving.

PLU.	Nous donnions, vous donniez, ils donnaient,	<i>we did give you did give they did give</i>
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Compound of Imperfect.

SING.	J'avais tu avais il avait	{ donné,	<i>I had thou hadst he had</i>	{ given
PLU.	Nous avions vous aviez ils avaient	{ donné,	<i>we had you had they had</i>	{ given

Perfect or Preterit.

SING.	Je donnai, tu donnas, il donna,	<i>I gave thou gavest he gave</i>
PLU.	Nous donnâmes, vous donnâtes, ils donnèrent,	<i>we gave you gave they gave</i>

Compound of Perfect.

SING.	<i>quand, lorsque</i> J'eus tu eus il eut	{ donné,	<i>when I had thou hadst he had</i>	{ given
PLU.	Nous eûmes vous eûtes ils eurent	{ donné,	<i>we had you had they had</i>	{ given

Future Simple.

SING.	Je donnerai, tu donneras, il donnera,	<i>I shall or will give thou wilt give he will give</i>
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- PLU.** Nous donnerons,
vous donnerez,
ils donneront,
*we shall or will give
you will give
they will give*

Compound of Future.

<i>quand, lorsque</i>		
SING.	J'aurai	<i>when I shall have</i>
	tu auras	{ donné, thou wilt have
	il aura	{ he will have } given
PLU.	Nous aurons	{ we shall have
	vous aurez	{ donné, you will have } given
	ils auront	{ they will have }

Conditional Present.

- SING.** Je donnerais,
tu donnerais,
il donnerait,
*I should give
thou wouldest give
he would give*
- PLU.** Nous donnerions,
vous donneriez,
ils donneraient,
*we should give
you would give
they would give*

Compound of Conditional.

<i>I should have</i>		
SING.	J'aurais	{ donné, thou shouldst have }
	tu aurais	{ he should have } given
	il aurait	
PLU.	Nous aurions	{ we should have }
	vous auriez	{ donné, you should have } given
	ils auraient	{ they should have }

You can also say; J'eusse donné, tu eusses donné, il eût donné, &c.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

SING.	Donne,* qu'il donne, qu'elle donne,	give (<i>thou</i>) <i>let him give</i> <i>let her give</i>
PLU.	Donnons, donnez, qu'ils ou qu'elles donnent,	let us give <i>give (you)</i> <i>let them give</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present.

SING.	Que je donne, que tu donnes, qu'il donne,	<i>Il faut</i> <i>that I may give</i> <i>thou mayest give</i> <i>he may give</i>
PLU.	Que nous donnions, que vous donniez, qu'ils donnent,	<i>we may give</i> <i>you may give</i> <i>they may give</i>

Compound of Present.

SING.	Que j'aie } que tu aies } qu'il ait } donné,	<i>Il aurait fallu</i> <i>that I may have</i> <i>thou mayest have</i> <i>he may have</i> given
PLU.	Que nous ayons } que vous ayez } qu'ils aient } donné,	<i>we may have</i> <i>you may have</i> <i>they may have</i> given

Imperfect.

SING.	Que je donnasse, que tu donnasses, qu'il donnât,	<i>Il fallait</i> <i>that I might give</i> <i>thou mightest give</i> <i>he might give</i>
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* The second person singular, when followed by *en y*, takes *s* in the imperative mood: as *donnes-en*, *penses-y*, *transportes-y*, *vas-y*.

PLU. Que nous donnassions, *we might give*
 que vous donnasiez, *you might give*
 qu' ils donnassent, *they might give*

Compound of Imperfect.

SING. Que j'eusse } *that I might have* }
 que tu eusses } donné, *thou mightest h.* } given
 qu' il eût *he might have*

PLU. Que nous eussions } *we might have* }
 que vous eussiez } donné, *you might h.* } given
 qu' ils eussent *they might h.*

The following Verbs are to be conjugated affirmatively and negatively :

demandier, *to ask*
 chercher, *to seek*
 dîner, *to dine*
 fermer, *to shut*
 aimer, *to love*
 appeler, *to call*
 payer, *to pay*
 penser, *to think*
 prêter, *to lend*
 montrer, *to shew*
 cacher, *to hide*
 écouter, *to listen*

couper, *to cut*
 garder, *to keep*
 préparer, *to prepare*
 prier, *to pray*
 parler, *to speak*
 changer,* *to change*
 manger, *to eat*
 partager, *to divide*
 loger, *to lodge*
 avancer,† *to advance*
 commencer, *to begin*
 forcer, *to force*

* Between *ga* or *go*, an *e* must be inserted when *g* is followed by either of those two vowels, as; *nous changeons*, *il changea*, *changeant*. This occurs in the verbs, *abréger*, *arranger*, *bouger*, *corriger*, *changer*, *déranger*, *diriger*, *encourager*, *égarer*, *gagner*, *juger*, *loger*, *manger*, *ménager*, *nager*, *partager*, *ravager*, *ronger*, *songer*, *venger*.

† In the Verbs *amorcer*, *annoncer*, *avancer*, *bercer*, *commencer*, *délacer*, *dépecer*, *déplacer*, *dévancer*, *effacer*, *enfoncer*, *énoncer*, *forcer*, *percer*, *pincer*, *placer*, *rincer*, *suer*, the *c* takes a cedill *ç* before *a* and *o* to retain the sound of *s*, as, *nous, anançons*, *vous placâtes*, *elle berçait*.

**SECOND CONJUGATION OF VERBS
IN *IR.***

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present. Finir, (*often preceded by à or de*) to finish.

Compound of Present. Avoir fini, to have finished.

Participle Present. Finissant, en finissant, finishing.

Comp. of Participle Present. Ayant fini, having finished.

Participle Past. Fini, finished.

Participle Future. Devant finir, about to finish.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

SING.	Je finis,	I finish
	tu finis,	thou finishest
	il finit,	he finishes
PLU.	Nous finissons,	we finish
	vous finissez,	you finish
	ils finissent,	they finish

Compound of Present.

SING.	J'ai	{	I have,	{	finished
	tu as		thou hast,		
	il a		he has		
PLU.	Nous avons	{	we have	{	finished
	vous avez		you have		
	ils ont		they have		

Imperfect.

SING.	Je finissais, tu finissais, il finissait,	I did finish thou didst finish he did finish
PLU.	Nous finissions, vous finissiez ils finissaient,	we did finish you did finish they did finish

Compound of Imperfect.

SING.	J'avais tu avais il avait	{ fini,	I had thou hadst he had	finished
PLU.	Nous avions vous aviez ils avaient	{ fini,	we had you had they had	finished

Preterite or Perfect.

SING.	Je finis, tu finis, il finit,	I finished thou finishedst he finished
PLU.	Nous finîmes, vous finîtes, ils finirent,	we finished you finished they finished

Compound of Perfect.

SING.	J'eus tu eus il eut	{ fini,	when I had thou hadst he had	finished
PLU.	Nous eûmes vous eûtes ils eurent	{ fini,	we had you had they had	finished

Future.

SING.	Je finirai, tu finiras, il finira,	<i>I shall or will finish thou shalt finish he shall finish</i>
PLU.	Nous finirons, vous finirez, ils finiront,	<i>we shall finish you shall finish they shall finish</i>

Compound of Future.

SING.	J'aurai } <i>quand, lorsque</i> tu auras } fini, <i>thou shalt have</i> } il aura } <i>he shall have</i> } <i>finished</i>
PLU.	Nous aurons } <i>we shall have</i> vous aurez } fini, <i>you shall have</i> } ils auront } <i>they shall have</i> } <i>finished</i>

Conditional Present.

SING.	Je finirais, tu finirais, il finirait,	<i>I should finish thou shouldst finish he should finish</i>
PLU.	Nous finirions, vous finiriez, ils finiraient,	<i>we should finish you should finish they should finish</i>

Compound of Conditional

SING.	J'aurais } <i>I should have</i> tu aurais } fini, <i>thou shouldst have</i> } il aurait } <i>he should have</i> } <i>finished</i>
PLU.	Nous aurions } <i>we should have</i> vous auriez } fini, <i>you should have</i> } ils auraient } <i>they should have</i> } <i>finished</i>

You can also say : J'eusse fini, tu eusses fini, il eût fini, &c.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

SING.	Finis,	<i>finish (thou)</i>
	qu'il finisse,	<i>let him finish</i>
	qu'elle finisse,	<i>let her finish</i>
PLU.	Finissons,	<i>let us finish</i>
	finissez,	<i>finish (you)</i>
	qu'ils, ou qu'elles finissent,	<i>let them finish</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present.

<i>Il faut</i>		
SING.	Que Je finisse,	<i>that I may finish</i>
	que tu finisses,	<i>thou mayest finish</i>
	qu'il finisse,	<i>he may finish</i>
PLU.	Que nous finissions,	<i>we may finish</i>
	que vous finissiez,	<i>you may finish</i>
	qu'ils finissent,	<i>they may finish</i>

Compound of Present.

<i>Il a fallu</i>		
SING.	Que J'aie } fini,	<i>that I may have }</i>
	que tu aies } fini,	<i>thou mayest have }</i>
	qu'il ait } fini,	<i>he may have }</i>
PLU.	Que nous ayons } fini,	<i>we may have }</i>
	que vous ayez } fini,	<i>you may have }</i>
	qu'ils aient } fini,	<i>they may have }</i>

Imperfect.

<i>Il fallait</i>		
SING.	Que Je finisse,	<i>that I may finish</i>
	que tu finisses,	<i>thou mightest finish</i>
	qu'il finît,	<i>he might finish</i>
PLU.	Que nous finissions,	<i>we might finish</i>
	que vous finissiez,	<i>you might finish</i>
	qu'ils finissent,	<i>they might finish</i>

Compound of Imperfect.

SING.	Que J'eusse	<i>Il aurait fallu</i>	that I might have	
	que tu eusses		thou mightest h.	}
	qu'il eût		he might have	finished
PLU.	Que nous eussions		we might have	
	que vous eussiez		you might h.	}
	qu'ils eussent		they might h.	finished

The following Verbs are to be conjugated affirmatively and negatively.

Choisir, <i>to choose</i>	réussir, <i>to succeed</i>
convertir, <i>to convert</i>	*remplir, <i>to fill</i>
définir, <i>to define</i>	*trahir, <i>to betray</i>
*obéir, <i>to obey</i>	rougir, <i>to blush</i>
*divertir, <i>to divert</i>	*blanchir, <i>to whiten</i>
*nourrir, <i>to nourish</i>	gémir, <i>to groan</i>
*avertir, <i>to warn</i>	réfléchir, <i>to reflect</i>
périr, <i>to perish</i>	*bâtir, <i>to build</i>
*établir, <i>to establish</i>	*fournir, <i>to furnish</i>
*cherir <i>to cherish</i>	jouir, <i>to enjoy</i>

* All the marked verbs may be conjugated reflectively.

THIRD CONJUGATION OF VERBS IN OIR.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present. Recevoir, (*often preceded by à or de*) *to receive.*

Compound of Present. Avoir reçu, *to have received.*

Participle Present. Recevant, en recevant, *receiving.*

Compound of Participle Present. Ayant reçu, *having received.*

Participle Past. Reçu, *received.*

Participle Future. Devant recevoir, *about to receive.*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense,

SING.	Je reçois, tu reçois, il reçoit,	I receive thou receivest he receives
PLU.	Nous recevons, vous recevez, ils reçoivent,	we receive you receive they receive

Compound of Present.

SING.	J'ai tu as il a	regu,	I have thou hast he has	regu,	I have thou hast he has	received
PLU.	Nous avons vous avez ils ont	regu,	we have you have they have	regu,	we have you have they have	received

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

SING.	Reçois, qu'il reçoive, qu'elle reçoive,	receive (thou) let him receive let her receive
PLU.	Recevons, recevez; qu'ils ou qu'elles re- çoivent,	let us receive receive you let them receive

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present.

SING.	Il faut que Je reçoive, tu reçoives, il reçoive,	that I may receive thou mayst receive he may receive
PLU.	Nous recevions, vous receviez, ils reçoivent,	we may receive you may receive they may receive

Compound of Present.

SING.	J'aie tu aies il ait	reçu, } that I may have } thou mayst have } he may have	that I have thou hast have he has have
PLU.	Nous ayons vous ayez ils aient	reçu, } we may have } you may have } they may have	we have you have they have

Imperfect.

SING.	Il fallait que Je récusse, tu récusses, il réçut,	that I might receive thou mightest receive he might receive
PLU.	Nous récussons, vous récusiez, ils récussent,	we might receive you might receive they might receive

Compound of Imperfect.

	<i>Il aurait fallu que</i>	
SING.	J'eusse } tu eusses } il eût }	reçu, <i>that I might have</i> <i>thou mightest h.</i> } <i>he might have</i> }
PLU.	Nous eussions } vous eussiez } ils eussent }	reçu, <i>we might have</i> <i>you might have</i> } <i>they might have</i> }

The number of Verbs in this Conjugation is very limited

<i>Apercevoir, to perceive</i>	<i>devoir, to owe</i>
<i>concevoir, to conceive</i>	<i>percevoir, to obtain</i>
<i>décevoir, to deceive</i>	<i>redevoir, to owe again</i>

FOURTH CONJUGATION OF VERBS IN RE.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present. Rendre, (*often preceded by à or de*) *to render.*

Compound of Present. Avoir rendu, *to have rendered.*

Participle Present. Rendant, en rendant, *rendering.*

Compound of Participle Present. Ayant rendu, *having rendered.*

Participle Past. Rendu, *rendered.*

Participle Future. Devant rendre, *about to render.*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

SING.	<i>Je rends,</i> tu rends, il rend,	<i>I render,</i> <i>thou renderest</i> <i>he renders</i>
PLU.	<i>Nous rendons,</i> vous rendez, ils rendent,	<i>we render</i> <i>you render</i> <i>they render</i>

Compound of Present.

SING.	J'ai tu as il a	} rendu,	<i>I have</i> <i>thou hast</i> <i>he has</i>	} rendered
PLU.	Nous avons vous avez ils ont	} rendu,	<i>we have</i> <i>you have</i> <i>they have</i>	} rendered

Imperfect.

SING.	<i>Je rendais,</i> tu rendais, il rendait,	<i>I did render</i> <i>thou didst render</i> <i>he did render</i>
PLU.	<i>Nous rendions,</i> vous rendiez, ils rendoient,	<i>we did render</i> <i>you did render</i> <i>they did render</i>

Compound of Imperfect.

SING.	J'avais tu avais il avait	} rendu,	<i>I had</i> <i>thou hadst</i> <i>he had</i>	} rendered
PLU.	Nous avions vous aviez ils avaient	} rendu,	<i>we had</i> <i>you had</i> <i>they had</i>	} rendered

Preterite or Perfect.

SING.	Je rendis, tu rendis, il rendit,	<i>I rendered thou renderedst he rendered</i>
PLU.	Nous rendimes, vous rendîtes, ils rendirent,	<i>we rendered you rendered they rendered</i>

Compound of Perfect.

SING.	J'eus <i>quand, lorsque</i>	} rendu, <i>when I had thou hadst he had</i>	} rendered
	tu eus		
	il eut		
PLU.	Nous eûmes	} rendu, <i>we had you had they had</i>	} rendered
	vous eûtes		
	ils eurent		

Future Simple.

SING.	Je rendrai, tu rendras, il rendra,	<i>I shall or will render thou shalt render he shall render</i>
PLU.	Nous rendrons, vous rendrez, ils rendront,	<i>we shall render you shall render they shall render</i>

Compound of Future.

SING.	<i>quand, lorsque</i>	} rendu, <i>when I shall h. thou shalt have he shall have</i>	} rendered
	J'aurai		
	tu auras		
	il aura		
PLU.	Nous aurons	} rendu, <i>we shall have you shall have they shall have</i>	} rendered
	vous aurez		
	ils auront		

Conditional Present.

SING.	Je rendrais, tu rendrais, il rendrait,	<i>I should render thou shouldst render he should render</i>
PLU.	Nous rendrions, vous rendriez, ils rendraient,	<i>we should render you should render they should render</i>

Compound of Conditional.

SING.	J'aurais } tu aurais } il aurait }	rendu, } { thou shouldst h. } he should have }	<i>I should have rendered</i>
PLU.	Nous aurions } vous auriez } ils auraient }	rendu. } { you should have } they should have }	<i>we should have rendered</i>

You can also say: J'eusse rendu, tu eusses rendu, il eût, &c.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

SING.	Rends, qu'il rende, qu'elle rende,	<i>render (thou) let him render let her render</i>
PLU.	Rendons, rendez, qu'ils ou qu'elles rendent,	<i>let us render render (you) let them render</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present.

SING.	<i>Il faut que</i> Je rende, tu rendes, il rende,	<i>that I may render thou mayst render he may render</i>
PLU.	Nous rendions, vous rendiez, ils rendent,	<i>we may render you may render they may render</i>

Compound of Present.

	<i>Il a fallu que</i>		
SING.	J'aie		<i>that I may have</i>
	tu aies	rendu,	<i>thou mayst have</i>
	il ait		<i>he may have</i>
PLU.	Nous ayons		<i>we may have</i>
	vous ayez	rendu,	<i>you may have</i>
	ils aient		<i>they may have</i>
			<i>rendered</i>

Imperfect.

	<i>Il fallait que</i>		
SING.	Je rendisse,		<i>that I might render</i>
	tu rendisses,		<i>thou mightest render</i>
	il rendit,		<i>he might render</i>
PLU.	Nous rendissions,		<i>we might render</i>
	vous rendissiez,		<i>you might render</i>
	ils rendissent,		<i>they might render</i>

Compound of Imperfect.

	<i>Il aurait fallu que</i>		
SING.	J'eusse		<i>that I might h.</i>
	tu eusses	rendu,	<i>thou mightst h.</i>
	il eût		<i>he might have</i>
PLU.	Nous eussions		<i>we might have</i>
	vous eussiez	rendu,	<i>you might have</i>
	ils eussent		<i>they might have</i>
			<i>rendered</i>

The following Verbs are to be conjugated affirmatively and negatively.

Attendre, <i>to wait</i>	
Sendre, <i>to cleave</i>	
Entendre, <i>to hear</i>	
Pendre, <i>to hang</i>	
Répandre, <i>to spill</i>	
Etendre, <i>to spread</i>	
Descendre, <i>to come down</i>	
Tendre, <i>to stretch</i>	
Correspondre, <i>to correspond</i>	
Poudre, <i>to lay eggs</i>	

Prétendre, <i>to pretend</i>	
Perdre, <i>to lose</i>	
Répondre, <i>to answer</i>	
Mordre, <i>to bite</i>	
Confondre, <i>to confound</i>	
Auspandre, <i>to suspend</i>	
Dépendre, <i>to depend</i>	
Soudre, <i>to melt</i>	
Tordre, <i>to twist</i>	
Condescendre, <i>to comply</i>	

By the following general summary the pupil may readily conjugate any regular verb.

I. Donner, to give.

Participle present, donnant; *participle past*, donné,

	<i>Je</i>	<i>tu</i>	<i>il</i>	<i>nous</i>	<i>vous</i>	<i>ils</i>
<i>Ind. pr.</i>	donne,	-es	-e :	-ons,	-ez	-ent.
<i>Im.</i>	donn-a-is,	-ais,	-ait :	-ions,	-iez,	-aient.
<i>Pr.</i>	donn-a-i,	-as,	-a ;	-âmes,	-âtes,	-ârent.
<i>Fut.</i>	donne-a-i,	-ras,	-ra ;	-rons,	-rez,	-ront.
<i>Con.</i>	donne-ra-is,	-rais,	-ait ;	-rions,	-riez,	-raient.
<i>Imper.</i>		-donne,	-e ;	-ons,	-ez	-ent.
<i>Sup-pr.</i>	donn-e	-es,	-e ;	-ions,	-iez,	-ent.
<i>Imperf.</i>	donn-as-se,	-asses,	-at ;	-assions,	-assiez,	-assent.

II. Finir, to finish.

Participle present, finissant; *participle past*, fini,

<i>Ind. pr.</i>	fin-i-s	-is	-it ;	-issons,	-issez	-issent.
<i>Im.</i>	finiss-a-is,	-ais,	-ait ;	-ions,	-iez,	-aient.
<i>Pr.</i>	fin-i-s,	-is,	-it ;	-imes,	-ites,	-irent.
<i>Fut.</i>	fini-rai,	-ras,	-ra ;	-rons,	-rez,	-ront.
<i>Con.</i>	fini-ra-is,	-rais,	-rait ;	-rions,	-riez,	-raient.
<i>Imper.</i>		-fin-i-s,	-isse ;	issons,	-issez,	-issent.
<i>Pub. pr.</i>	finiss-e,	-es,	-e ,	-ions,	-iez,	-ent.
<i>Imp.</i>	fin-i-sse,	-isses,	-it ;	-issions,	-issiez,	-issent.

III. Recevoir, to receive.

Participle present, recevant; *participle past*, reçu.

<i>Ind. pr.</i>	reç-o-is,	-ois,	-oit ;	-evons,	-evez,	-oivent.
<i>Im.</i>	recev-a-is	-ais,	-ait ;	-ions,	-iez,	-aient.
<i>Pr.</i>	reç-u-s	-us,	-ut ;	-umes,	-utes,	-urent.
<i>Fut.</i>	recev-rai,	-ras,	-ra ;	-rons,	-rez,	-ront.
<i>Con.</i>	recev-ra-is,	-rais,	-rait ;	-rions,	-riez,	-raient.
<i>Imper.</i>		reç-o-is,	-oive ;	-evons,	-evez,	-oivent.
<i>Sub. pr.</i>	reç-oive,	-oives,	-oive ;	-evions,	-eviez,	-oivent
<i>Imparf.</i>	reç-u-sse,	-usses,	-ut ;	-ussions,	-ussiez,	-ussent.

IV. Rendre to render.

Participle present, rendant; *participle past*, rendu.

<i>Ind pr.</i>	ren-ds	-ds	-d ;	-dons,	-dez,	-dent.
<i>Im.</i>	rend-a-is.	-ais,	-ait ;	-ions,	-iez,	-aient.
<i>Pr.</i>	rend-i-s,	-is ;	-it ,	-imes,	-ites,	-irent.
<i>Fut.</i>	rend-rui,	-ras,	-ra ;	-rons,	-rez,	-ront.
<i>Con.</i>	rend-ra-is,	-rais,	-rait	-rions,	-riez,	-raient.
<i>Imp.</i>		-ren-ds	-de ;	-donn,	-dez,	-dent.
<i>Sub. pr.</i>	rend-e,	-es,	-e ;	-ions,	-iez,	-ent.
<i>Imperf.</i>	rend-i-sse,	-isses,	-it ;	-issions,	-issiez,	-issent.

PASSIVE VERBS.

The participle past accompanied with the auxiliary verb to be, agrees in gender and number with its subject : as, *mon frère est puni ; ma sœur est punie.*

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present. *Etre donné, fini, reçu, rendu : to be given, finished, received, rendered.*

Perfect. *Avoir été donné, fini, reçu, rendu, to have been given, finished, received, rendered.*

Participle Present. *Etant, donné, fini, reçu, rendu, being given, finished, received, rendered.*

Participle Past. *Ayant été donné, fini, reçu, rendu : having been given, finished, received, rendered.*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Je suis	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{donné,} \\ \text{fini,} \\ \text{reçu,} \\ \text{rendu} \end{array} \right\}$	$I \text{ am}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{given} \\ \text{finished} \\ \text{received,} \\ \text{rendered.} \end{array} \right\}$
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tu es donné, fini, &c.—nous sommes donnés, finis, reçus, rendus, &c.

Imperfect.

J'étais	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{donné,} \\ \text{fini,} \\ \text{reçu,} \\ \text{rendu} \end{array} \right\}$	$I \text{ was}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{given,} \\ \text{finished,} \\ \text{received,} \\ \text{rendered,} \end{array} \right\}$
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REFLECTED VERBS.

Reflected verbs mark the action of a subject on itself.

Je me blesse, I hurt myself.

There are verbs however which are reflected in French without being so in English, as will be seen by the following examples :

CONJUGATION OF REFLECTED VERBS.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present. *Se lever, to rise.*

Compound of Present. *S'être levé, to have risen.*

Participle Present. *Se levant, en se levant, rising.*

Comp. of Participle Présent. *S'étant levé, having risen.*

Participle Future. *Devant se lever, to be about to rise.*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

SING.	Je me lève, tu te lèves, il se lève,	I rise thou risest he rises
PLU.	Nous nous levons, vous vous levez, ils se lèvent,	we rise you rise they rise

Compound of Present.

SING. Je me suis } *I have*
 tu t'es } levé, *thou hadst* } *risen*
 il s'est } *he has*
 elle s'est levée, *she has risen.*

PLU. Nous nous } *we have*
 sommes } levés, *you have* } *risen*
 vous vous êtes } *they have*
 ils se sont } *elles se sont levées, they have risen.*

Imperfect.

SING. Je me levais, *I did rise*
 tu te levais, *thou didst rise*
 il se levait, *he did rise*

PLU. Nous nous levions, *we did rise*
 vous vous leviez, *you did rise*
 ils se levaient, *they did rise*

Compound of Imperfect.

SING. Je m'étais } *I had*
 tu t'étais } levé, *thou hadst* } *risen*
 il s'était } *he has*

PLU. Nous nous } *we had*
 étions } levés } *you had* } *risen*
 vous vous étiez } *they had*
 ils s'étaient

Perfect or Preterit.

SING. Je me levai, *I rose*
 tu te levas, *thou rotest*
 il se leva, *he rose*

PLU. Nous nous levâmes, *we rose*
 vous vous levâtes, *you rose*
 ils se levèrent *they rose*

Compound of Perfect.

	<i>quand, lorsque</i>			
SING.	Je me fus			
	tu te fus	levé,	when I had	
	il se fut		when thou hadst	{ risen
			when he had	
PLU.	Nous nous			
	fûmes		we had	
	vous vous	levés,		
	fûtes		you had	{ risen
	ils se furent		they had	

Future Simple.

SING.	Je me leverai,	I shall rise
	tu te leveras,	thou shalt rise
	il se levera,	he shall rise
PLU.	Nous nous leverons,	we shall rise
	vous vous leverez,	you shall rise
	ils se leveront,	they shall rise

Compound of Future.

	<i>quand, lorsque</i>			
SING.	Je me serai			
	tu te seras	levé,	when I shall have	
	il se sera		when thou shal have	{ risen
			when he shall have	
PLU.	Nous nous			
	serons		we shall have	
	vous vous	levés,		
	serez		you shall have	
	ils se seront		they shall have	{ risen

Conditional Present.

SING.	Je me leverais,	I would rise
	tu te leverais,	thou wouldest rise
	il se leverait,	he woulde rise
PLU.	Nous nous leverions,	we should rise
	vous vous leveriez,	you should rise
	ils se leveraient	they should rise

Compound of Conditional.

Je me serais levé, I should have risen, &c.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

SING.	Lève toi,	<i>rise (thou)</i>
	qu'il se lève,	<i>let him rise</i>
	qu'elle se lève,	<i>let her rise</i>
PLU.	Levons nous,	<i>let us rise</i>
	levez vous.	<i>rise (you)</i>
	qu'ils ou qu'elles se lèvent,	<i>let them rise</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present.

Il faut que
Je me lève, that I may rise, &c.

Compound of Present.

Il a fallu que
Je me sois levé, I may have risen, &c.

Imperfect.

Il a fallait que
Je me levasse, that I might rise, &c.

Compound of Imperfect.

Il aurait fallu que
Je me fusse levé, that I might have risen, &c.

Conjugate the following Verbs:

Se revoler, *to revolt*
 se reposer, *to rest*
 s'habiller, *to dress one's self*
 se ressouvenir, *to remember (irregular)*

- s'asseoir, *to sit down* (ir.)
se débattre, *to struggle*
s'élanter, *to leap upon*
se faire, *to get used*
s'insinuer, *to steal in*
se baisser, *to stoop*
s'accorder, *to agree*
se dépêcher, *to make haste*
s'emparer, *to seize upon*
se fier, *to trust*
se défier, *to distrust*
se méfier, *to distrust*
se moquer, *to laugh at*
se marier, *to marry*
se promener, *to walk*
se coucher, *to go to bed*
s'étonner, *to wonder*
s'empresser, *to be eager*
s'enrhumer, *to catch cold*
se baigner, *to bathe*
s'attacher, *to stick (to be attached)*
se retirer, *to retire*
se vanter, *to boast*
se figurer, *to fancy*
s'imaginer, *to fancy*
s'envoler, *to fly away*
s'en aller, *to go away* (ir.)
s'endormir, *to fall asleep*
se saisir, *to seize upon*
se méprendre, *to mistake* (ir.)
se plaindre, *to complain* (ir.)
se soumettre, *to submit*
s'abonner, *to compound*
s'emporter, *to get in a passion*
s'ensuir, *to run away*

se fâcher, *to get angry*
 se farder, *to paint*
 se piquer, *to pretend to*
 se réjouir, *to rejoice*
 s'abstenir, *to abstain* (ir.)
 se souvenir, *to remember* (ir.)
 se repentir, *to repent* (ir.)
 s'enrichir, *to grow rich*
 s'évanouir, *to faint away*
 se dédire, *to retract*
 s'entretenir, *to discourse* (ir.)

IMPERSONAL VERBS.

It has been already said that these Verbs are used only in the third person singular.

Il pleut, *it rains*, see *pleuvoir*, (irregular)
 Il neige, *it snows*, (regular)
 Il tonne, *it thunders*, (reg.)
 Il gèle, *it freezes*, (reg.)
 Il éclaire, *it lightens*, (reg.)
 Il grèle, *it hails*, (rég.)
 Il bruine, *it drizzles*, (reg.)
 Il fait, *it is*, see *faire*, (ir.)
 Il faut, *it must*, *we must*, *it is necessary*, see *falloir*, (ir.)
 Il arrive, *it happens*, (reg.)
 Il convient, *it becomes*, see *convenir*, (ir.)
 Il sied, *it is becoming*, see *seoir*, (ir.)
 Il importe, *it matters*, (reg.)
 Il semble, *it seems*, (reg.)
 Il paraît, *it appears*, see *paraître*, (ir.)
 Il suffit, *it is enough*, see *suffire*, (ir.)
 Il s'agit, *it imports*, *it is the question*, (reg.)
 Il se peut, *it is possible*, see *pouvoir*, (ir.)

Il s'en suit, *it follows from*, see *suivre*, (ir.)
 Il plaît, *it pleases*, see *plaire*, (ir.)
 Il tient, *it depends*, see *tenir*, (ir.)
 Il me souvient, *I remember*, see *souvenir*, (ir.)
 Il me tarde, *it appears to me long*, (ir.)
 Il y a, *it is, there is, there are*, (conjugated like the auxiliary verb *avoir*, the *y* preserving always its place before the verb.)

It will be of the greatest service to the pupil to conjugate the most common and useful of the above verbs, both in an affirmative, negative and interrogative manner.

A LIST OF
ALL THE IRREGULAR VERBS,
ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED.

All the tenses and persons which are not found are regular, or obsolete.

For brevity's sake I have given sometimes only the first person singular or plural; the others being formed from it.

Etre, added to the participle, signifies that the compound tenses are conjugated with *Etre*, as. *je suis allé*; *je suis venu*.

Abattre, *to pull down*, like *battre*

aboyer, *to bark*, as *employer*

absoudre, *to absolve*. *Absolvant*, *absous*, *absoute*

—*J'absous*, *tu absous*, *il absout*: *nous*

absolvons, &c.—*j'absolvais*—*j'absoudrai*—

j'absoudrais—*Que j'absolve*—*Imper.* *Ab-*

sous, qu'il absolve; absolvons, vez, qu'ils absolvent.

abstenir, *to abstain*. Je me suis abstenu, as tenir abstraire, *to abstract*, as traire

accourir, *to run to*, as courir (*j'ai or je suis accouru*) accroire, *is only used in the infinitive with the help of faire, as faire acoire to impose*

accroître, *to increase*, as connaître

accueillir, *to be welcome*, as cueillir

acquérir, *to acquire*. Acquérand, acquis—j'acquiers, iers, iert: nous acquérons, acquérez, acquièrent—j'acquérais—j'acquis—j'acquerai—j'acquerraïs—Que j'acquièrē—Que j'acquisse—*Imper.* Acquires, qu'il acquière; acquérons, rez, qu'ils acquièrent.

admettre, *to admit*, as mettre

aller, *to go*. Allant, allé, (*être*) je vais, tu vas, il va: nous allons, vous allez, ils vont—j'allais—j'allai or je fus—j'irai—j'irais—Que j'aille—Que j'allasse. *Imper.* Va, qu'il aille: allons, allez, qu'ils aillent.

apparaître, *to appear*, as connaître

appartenir, *to belong to*, as venir

apprendre, *to learn*, as prendre

assaillir, *to assault*. Assaillant, assailli—j'assaille, es, e: nous assaillons, ez, ent—j'assaillais—j'assailis—j'assailirai—j'assailirais—Que j'assaille—Que j'assailisse

apparoir, *to be evident*. Il appert it is evident (in law)

appuyer, *to support*, as employer

asseoir, (*se*), *to sit down*. S'asséyant, assis, (*être*)—je m'assieds, tu t'assieds, il s'assied: nous nous asseyons, éyez, eyent—je m'asseyais—je m'assis—je m'asseverai or

assiérais—je m'asseyerais or assiérais—Que je m'asseye—Que je m'assis. *Imper.*
Assieds toi, qu'il s'asseye: asseyons nous,
asseyez vous, qu'ils s'asseyent

astreindre, *to confine, as craindre*

atteindre, *to reach, as craindre*

attraire; *to allure, as traire*

aveindre, *to fetch out, as craindre*

avenir, *to happen, as venir.*

Battre, to beat. *Present.* Je bats, tu bats, il bat: nous battons, ez, ent. *Imper.* Bats qu'il batte: battons, &c. *all the other tenses are regular*

boire, to drink. Buvant, bu—je bois, tu bois, il boit; nous buvons, vous buvez, ils boivent
—je buvais—je bus—je boirai—je boirais—
Que je boive, es, e; que nous buvions, vez,
qu'ils boivent: que je busse. *Imper.* Bois,
qu'il boive; buvons, vez, qu'ils boivent

bouillir, to boil. Bouillant, bouilli—je bous, tu bous, il bout: nous bouillons, ez, ent—je bouillais—je bouillis—je bouillirai—je bouillirais—Que je bouille—Que je bouillisse.
Imper. Bous, qu'il bouille; bouillons,
bonillez, qu'ils bouillent.

braire, to bray. Il brait; ils braient—il braira?
ils brairont—il brairait; ils brairaient

broyer, to grind, as employer

bruire, to roar. Bruyant—il bruyait; ils bruyaient.

Ceindre, to grind, as craindre.

choire, (être) to fall. *Part. past.* Chu

circoncire, to circumcise. Circoncisant, circoncis—
je circoncis, &c. as *confire*

circonscrire, to circumscribe, as écrire
clorre, to close. Closant, clos—je clos, tu clos, il
clôt—je clorai—je clorais—que je close
combattre, to fight, as battre
commettre, to commit, as mettre
comparaître, to appear, as connaître
complaire, to please, as plaire
comprendre, to comprehend, as prendre
compromettre, to compromise, as mettre
conclure, to conclude. Concluant, conclu—je con-
clus, us, ut, nous concluons, uez, uent—je
concluavis—je conclus—je conclurai—je con-
clurais—que je conclue—que je conclusse,
Imper. Conclus, qu'il conclue; concluons,
^{vez, que} qu'ils concluent.
conduire, to conduct. Conduisant, conduit—je
conduis, uis, uit; nous conduisons, ez, ent
^{—je conduisiais—je conduisis—je conduirai}
je conduirais—que je conduise—que je
conduisisse. Imper. Conduis, qu'il con-
duise; cenduisons, ez, qu'ils conduisent
confire, to pickle. Confisaut, confit—je confis,
^{is, it; isons, ez, isent, the rest, as dire}
concourir, to concur, as courir
connaître, to know. Connaissant—connu—je con-
nais, ais, aît: nous connaissons, ez, ent—je
connaissais—je connus—je connaîtrai—je
connaîtrais—je connaîtrais—que je connaisse
^{—que je connusse. Imper. Connais, qu'il}
connaisse; connaissons, ez, qu'ils connais-
conquérir, to conquer, as acquérir
consentir, to consent, as sentir
construire, to construct, as conduire
contenir, to contain, as tenir
contraindre, to force, as craindre

contredire, to contradict, as dire, except that it makes vous contredisez, in the 2 per. plu. Ind. pres.

contrefaire, to counterfeit, as faire

contrevenir, to trespass, as venir

convaincre, to convince, as vaincre

convenir, to agree, as venir

convoyer, to convoy, as employer

corrompre, to corrupt, as rompre

corroyer, to curry, as employer

coudre, to sew. Cousant, cousu—je couds, tu couds, il coud; nous cousons, ez, ent—je coussais—je cousis—je coudrai—je coudrais—que je couse—que je coussisse. Imper.

Cous, qu'il couse; cousons, ez, qu'ils cousent

courir, to run. Courant, couru—je cours, tu cours, il court; nous courons, ez, ent—je courais—je courus—je courrai—je courrais—que je courre;—que je courusse. Imper. Cours, qu'il courre; courons, rez, qu'ils courent

couvrir, to cover. Couvrant, couvert—je couvre, es, e; nous couvrons, ez, ent—je couvrais—je couvris—je couvrirai—je couvrira—que je couvre—que je couvrisse. Imper. Couvre, qu'il couvre; couvrons, ez, qu'ils couvrent.

craindre, to fear. Craignant, craint—je crains, tu crains, il craint; nous craignons, gnez, gnent—je craignais—je craignis—je craindrai—je craindrais—que je craigne—que je craignisse.

croire, to believe. Croyant, cru—je crois, tu crois, il croit; nous croyons, yez, ils croient—je croyais—je crus—je croirai—je croirais—que je croie, tu croies, qu'il croie; nous

croyions, vous croyiez, ils croient—que je crusse. *Imper.* Crois, qu'il croie. croyons, croyez, qu'ils croient.

croître, to grow, as connaître

cueillir, to gather. Cueillant, cueilli—je cueille, es, e; nous cueillons, ez, ent—je cueillais—je cueillis—je cueillerai—je cueillerais—que je cueille—que je cueillisse. *Imperat.* Cueille, qu'il cueille: cueillons, ez, qu'ils cueillent

Débattre (se), to struggle, as battre

déceindre, ungird, as ceindre

déchoir, to decay. Déchéant, déchu (*être*) je déchoie, ois, oit; nous déchoyons, oyez, ils déchoient—je déchoyaïs—je déchus je décherrai—je décherrais—que je déchoie—que je déchusse. *Imperat.* Déchois, qu'il déchoie; déchoyons, ez, qu'ils déchoient.

déclorre, to unclose, as clorre

découdre, to unsew, as coudre

découvrir, to uncover, as couvrir

décrire, to describe, as écrire

décroître, to decrease as croître

*dédire (se), to disown, to foretell, as dire, except
2 per. plu. Ind. pres. vous vous dédisez*

déduire, to deduct, as conduire

défaillir, to decay as faillir

défaire, to defeat, to undo, as faire

défaire, (se), to get rid of, as faire

démentir, to give the lie, as sentir

démettre, to remove, as mettre. J'ai démis

démettre (se), to resign, as mettre. Je me suis démis

démouvoir, to take off; the infinitive only is used

dépeindre, *to describe*, as *croire*
 déplaire, *to displease*, as *plaire*
 déployer, *to display*, as *employer*
 désapprendre, *to forget*, as *prendre*
 desservir, *to clear the table*, as *servir*
 détenir, *to detain*, as *tenir*
 détruire, *to destroy*, as *conduire*
 devenir, *to become*, *devenant*, *devenu*, (*être*) as *venir*
 dévêter, *to undress*, as *vêtir*
 dévoyer, *to mislead*, as *employer*
 dire, *to tell*. Distant, dit—Je dis, dis, dit ; nous
 disons, vous distes, ils disent—Je disais—
 je dis—je dirai—je dirais—que je dise—que
 je disse. *Imper.* Dis, qu'il dise ; disons,
 dites, qu'ils disent
 disconvenir, *to disagree*, as *venir*
 discourir, *to discourse*, as *courir*
 disparaître, *to disappear*, as *connaitre*
 dissoudre, *to dissolve*, as *absoudre*
 distraire, *to divert*, as *traire*
 dormir, *to sleep*. Dormant, dormi—je dors, tu dors,
 il dort : nous dormons, ez, ils dorment—je
 dormais, &c. as *sentir*

Ebattre (se), *to make or be merry*, as *battre*
 ébouillir, *to boil down*, as *bouillir*
 échoir, (*être*) *to expire*, *to be due*, *echéant*, *échu*—
 il échoit—j'échus, &c.—j'écherrai, &c.—
 j'écherrais, &c.
 éclore, (*être*) *to be hatched*. Il éclos ; ils éclosent,
 as *cloire*
 écrire, *to write*. Ecrivant, écrit—j'écris, tu écris,
 il écrit : nous écrivons, vez, vent—j'écrivais
 —j'écrivis—j'écrirai—j'écrirais—que j'écrive

—que j'écrivisse. *Imper.* Ecris, qu'il
écrive; écrivons, vez, qu'ils écrivent
élire, to elect, as lire
emboire, to embibe, as boire
émoudre, to whet, as moudre
émouvoir, to stir up, as mouvoir
employer, to employ. Employant, employé—
 j'emploie, es, e; nous employons, oyez, oient
 j'employais—j'employai—j'emploirai—
 j'emploirais—que j'emploie—que j'employ-
 asse. *Imper.* Emploie, qu'il emploie;
 employons, employez, qu'ils emploient.
enceindre, to encompass, as ceindre
enclorre, to inclose, as clorre
encourir, to incur, as courir
endormir, to kill asleep, as sonrir
endormir (se), to fall asleep. Je me suis endormi,
 as dormir
enduire, to plaster, as conduire
enfreindre, to trespass, as craindre
ennuyer, to weary, as employer
enquérir (se) to enquire, as acquérir
ensuivre (se), to follow (impersonal). S'en suivant,
 il s'en est suivi—il s'en suit—il s'en suivait
 —il s'en suivit—il s'en suivra—il s'en suiv-
 rait—qu'il s'en suive—qu'il s'en suivit
entreouvrir, to open a little as ouvrir
entreprendre, to undertake, as prendre
entremettre (se), to mediate. Je me suis entremis,
 as mettre
entretenir, to keep up, as tenir
entrevoir, to have a glimpse of, as voir
envoyer, to send. Envoyant, envoyé—j'envoie, es,
 e; nous envoyons, yez, ils envoient—
 j'envoyais—j'envoyai—j'envirrai—j'enver-

rais—que j'envoie; que nous envoyions—que j'envoyasse. *Imper.* Envoie, qu'il envoie; envoyons, envoyez, qu'ils envoient
équivaloir, *to be of equal value*, as *valoir*
éteindre, *to put out*, as *craindre*
exclure, *to exclude*. Excluant, exclu, or exclus;
 the rest as *conclure*
extraire, *to extract* as *traire*

Faire, *to make*. Faisant, fait—je fais, tu fais, il fait; nous faisons, vous faites, ils font—je faisais—je fis—je ferai—je ferai—que je fasse—que je fisse. *Imper.* Fais, qu'il fasse; faisons, faites, qu'ils fassent
faillir, *to fail*. Faillant, failli—je faux, tu faux, il faut; nous faillons, ez, ent—je faillis—je faudrai—**rais**—que je faille—que je failisse
falloir, *to be necessary* (impersonal) *Part. past.* Fallu—il faut—il fallait—il fallut—il faudra—il faudrait—qu'il faille—qu'il fallût
feindre, *to dissemble*, as *craindre*
férir, *to strike*; used only in the infinitive
festoyer, *to feast*, as *employer*
flamboyer, *to glister*, *to shine*, as *employer*
forfaire, *forfeit*; (*Participle past only*), forfait
fossoyer, *to moat round*, as *employer*
foudroyer, *to thunder*, as *employer*
fourvoyer, *to mislead*, as *employer*
frire, *to fry*, *Participle past*, frit—je fris, tu fris, il frit—je frirai—je frirais
fuir, *to fly*. Fuyant, fui—je fuis, tu fuis, il fuit; nous fuyons, ez, ils fuient—je fuyais: nous fuyions—je fuis—je fuirai—je fuirais—que je fuite; nous fuyions—que je fuisse; *Imper.* Fuis, qu'il fuite: fuyons, yez, qu'ils fuient

Gîter, *to lie.* Gisant, *lying.* Cigît, *here lies.*
 Nous gîsons, vous gîsez, ils gîsent—il gîsait
 grasséyer, *to liep, as employer*

Hair, *to hate.* Haïssant, haï—je hais, tu hais, il
 hait; nous haïssons, vous haïssez, ils haïssent
 —je haïs—je haïs—je haïrai—je haïrais
 que je haïsse

Induire, *to excite, as conduire*
 inscrire, *to inscribe, as écrire*
 instruire, *to instruct as conduire*
 interdire, *to forbid, as dire, except vous interdisez*
 interrompre, *to interrupt, as rompre*
 introduire, *to bring in, as conduire*
 intervenir, *to intervene as venir*
 issir, *to come from. Issant, issu*

Joindre, *to join, as craindre*

Larmoyer, *to weep, as employer*
 lire, *to read.* Lisant, lu—je lis, tu lis, il lit; nous
 lisons, sez, sent—je lisais—je lus—je lirai—
 je lirais—que je lise—que je lusse. *Imper.*
 Lis, qu'il lise: lisons, lisez, qu'ils lisent
 luire, *to shine. Part past.* Lui, the rest, as
 conduire

Maintenir, *to maintain, as tenir*
 maudire, *to curse. Maudissant, maudit—je maudis,*
is, it; nous maudissons, issez, ils maudissent
—je maudissais—je maudis—je maudirai—
je maudirais—que je maudisse

méconnaître, *to disown*, as *connaitre*
 médire, *to speak evil*, as *dire*, except *vous médisez*
 mentir, *to lie*, as *sentir*
 méprendre (*es*), *to mistake*, as *prendre*. Je me
 suis mépris

mésosfrir, *to underbid*, as *couvrir*
 messoir, *to misbecome*. Messéant, *misbecoming*.

Il ne *messied* jamais de faire une bonne
 action: *it is never unbecoming to do a good
 action.*

mettre, *to put*. Mettant, mis—je mets, tu mets,
 il met: nous mettons, vous mettez, ils
 mettent—je mettais—je mis—je mettrai—
 je mettrais—que je mette—que je misse.
Imper. Mets, qu'il mette; mettons, ttez,
 qu'ils mettent

monoyer, *to coin*, as *employer*

moudre, *to grind*. Moulant, moulu—je mouds, ds,
 d: nous moulons, lez, lent—je moulais—
 je moulus—je moudrai—je moudrais—que
 je moule—que je moulusse. *Imper.*

Mouds, qu'il moule: moulons, lez, lent
 mourir, *to die*. Mourant, mort (*être*)—je meurs,
 tu meurs, il meurt: nous mourons, rez,
 ils meurent—je mourais—je mourus—je
 mourrai—je mourrais—que je meure, es,
 e: que nous mourions, &c—que je mou-
 russe. *Imper.* Meurs, qu'il meure: mou-
 rons, ez, qu'ils meurent

mouvoir, *to move*. Mouvant, mu—je meus, tu
 meus, il meut: nous mouvons, vez, ils
 meuvent—je mouvais—je mus—je mouvrai
 je mouvais—que je meuve—que je musse.
Imper. Meus, qu'il meuve: mouvons, vez,
 qu'ils meuvent.

Naitre, to be born. Naissant, né (*être*)—je nais, tu nais, il naît: nous naissons, ez, ent—je naissais—je naquis—je naîtrai—je naîtrais—que je naisse—que je naquisse. *Imper.* Nais, qu'il naisse: naissons, ez, qu'ils naisSENT.

nettoyer, to clean, as employer

nuire, to hurt. Part. past. nui, the rest, as conduire

Obtenir, to obtain, as tenir

octroyer, to grant, as employer

offrir, to offer, as couvrir

oindre, to anoint, as craindre

omettre, to omit, as mettre

ouïr, to hear. Oyant, ouï—j'ois—j'oyais j'ouïs—j'oirai—j'oirais—que j'oe—que j'ouisse, are found in the authours

ouvrir, to open, as couvrir

Paître, to graze. Paissant, pû—je pais, tu pais, il paît: nous paissions, vous paissez, ils paissent—je paissais—je paîtrai—je paîtrais—que je païsse. *Imper.* Pais, qu'il païsse: paissions, ez, qu'ils paissent

parcourir, to run over, as couvrir

parfaire, to complete, as faire

paraître to appear, as connuire

partir, (*être*) to set out. Partant, parti—je pars, tu pars, il part: nous partons, &c.—je partais—je partis—je partirai—je partiraïs—que je part—que je partisse. *Imper.* Pars, qu'il parte: partons, ez, qu'ils partent

parvenir (*être*) to attain, as venir

peindre, to paint, as craindre

*permettre, to permit, as mettre
plaindre, to pity, as craindre*

*plaire, to please, Plaisant, plû—je plais, tu plais,
il plaît: nous plaisons, sez, sent—je plaisais
je plus—je plairai—je plairais—que je plaise
—que je plusse. Imper. Plais, qu'il plaise:
plaisons, ez, qu'ils plaisent*

plancheyer, to floor, as employer

*pleuvoir, to rain (impersonal). Pleuvant, plu—il
pleut—il pleuvait—il plut—il pleuvra—il
pleuvrait—qu'il pleuve—qu'il plût*

ployer, to bend, as employer

poindre, to dawn, as craindre

poursuivre, to pursue, as suivre

*pourvoir, to provide. Pourvoyant, pourvu—je
pourvois, ois, oit; nous pourvoyons, ez, ils
pourvoient—je pourvoyais—je pourvus—je
pourvoirai—je pourvoirais—que je pourvoie
—que je pourvusse. Imper. Pourvois,
qu'il pourvoie: pourvoyons, ez, qu'ils pour-
voient*

*pouvoir, to be able. Pouvant, pu—je puis, or peux,
tu peux, il peut: nous pouvons, vez, ils
peuvent—je pouvais—je pus—je pourrai—
je pourrais—que je puiasse—que je pusse*

prédir, to foretell as dire, except vous prédisiez

*prendre, to take. Prenant, pris—je prends, ds, d :
nous prenons, vous prenez, ils prennent—je
prenais—je pris—je prendrai—je prendrais
—que je prenne—que je prisse. Imper.
Prends, qu'il prenne: prenons, prenez, qu'ils
prennent*

prescrire, to prescribe as écrire

pressentir, to foresee, as sentir

prévaloir, to prevail, as valoir, except Subj. pres.

que je prévale, que tu prévales, qu'il prévale: que nous prévalions, &c.

prévenir, *to anticipate*, as *venir*

prévoir, *to foresee*, as *voir*, except je prévoirai—je prévoirais

produire, *to produce*, as *conduire*

promettre, *to promise*, as *mettre*

promouvoir, *to promote*, as *mouvoir*

provenir, *to come from*, as *venir*

Quérir, *to fetch*; only used in the infinitive after *aller*, *envoyer*, *venir*: as—allez me quérir un tel: je l'ai envoyé quérir: il m'est venu quérir.

Rabattre, *to abate*, as *battre*

ratteindre, *to overtake*, as *croindre*

rassoir (*se*), *to sit again*, as *s'asseoir*

ravoir, *to have again*; only used in the Inf. Pres.

rebattre, *to beat again*, as *battre*

reboire, *to drink again*, as *boire*

rebouillir, *to boil again*, as *bouillir*

reconquérir, *to conquer again*, as *acquérir*

recrir, *to write again*, as *écrire*

reconduire, *to re-conduct*, as *conduire*

reconnaitre, *to know again*, as *connaître*

recoudre, *to sew again*, as *coudre*

recourir, *to run again*, as *courir*

recouvrir, *to cover again*, as *couvrir*

recroître, *to grow again*, as *croître*

recueillir, *to gather*, as *cueillir*

recuire, *to boil again*, as *cuire*

redéfaire, *to undo again*, as *faire*

redevenir, *to become again*, as *venir*

redire, *to say again*, as *dire*

redormir, *to sleep again, as dormir*
 réduire, *to reduce, as conduire*
 refaire, *to do again, as faire*
 relire, *to read again, as lire*
 reluire, *to shine, as luire*
 rendormir (*se*), *to fall asleep again, as s'endormir*
 renaître, *to be born again, as naître, (as no participle past)*

remoudre, *to grind again, as moudre*
 remettre, *to put again, as mettre*
 rentraire, *to fine draw as traire*
 renvoyer, *to send back, as envoyer*
 repâtre, *to feed, as paître, Perf. Def. je repus.*

Impér. Sub. Que je repusse
 reparaitre, *to appear again, as paraître*
 repartir, *to distribute, is regular*
 repartir, *to set out again, as partir*
 repeindre, *to paint again, as craindre*
 repentir (*se*), *to repent, as sentir*
 repleuvoir, *to rain again, as pleuvoir*
 reployer, *to fold again, as employer*
 reprendre, *to take again, as prendre*
 reproduire, *to re-produce, as conduire*
 repromettre, *to promise again, as mettre*
 requérir, *to require, as acquérir*
 résoudre, *to resolve. Resolvant, résolu—je résous,*
ous, out ; nous resolvons, olvez, olvent—je
résolvais—je résolu—je résoudrai—je résou-
drais—que je résolve—que je resolusse. Im-
perf. Résouds, qu'il résolve ; résolvons,
ez, qu'ils résolvent
 ressentir, *to resent, as sentir*
 ressortir, *to go out again, as sortir*
 ressouvenir (*se*), *to remember, as venir*
 restreindre, *to limit, as craindre*

reétreindre, to die again, as craindre

retenir, to retain, as tenir

révaloir, to return like for like, as valoir

revenir, to take back, as venir

revêtir, to invest, as vêtir

revoir, to see again, as voir

rire, to laugh. Riant, ri—je ris, tu ris, il rit ; nous rions, vous riez, ils rient—je riais—je ris,—je rirai—je rirais—que je rie—que je risse.

Imper. Ris, qu'il rie ; rions, riez, qu'ils rient

revivre, to revive, as vivre

rompre, to break. Je romps, tu romps, il rompt : nous rompons, ez, ent. The rest is reg.

rouvrir, to open again, as ouvrir

rudoyer, to use harshly, as employer

Saillir is irregular only in the sense of *to jut out*, and is used in the following cases ; ce balcon saillie—saillait—saillera--saillerait beaucoup ; *this balcony juts out, &c.*

satisfaire, to satisfy, as faire

savoir, to know. Sachant, su—je sais, tu sais, il sait ; nous savons, vez, ils savent—je savais —je sus—je saurai—rais—que je sache—que je susse. *Imper.* Sache, qu'il sache ; sachons, sachez, qu'ils sachent

secourir, to help, as courir

séduire, to seduce, as conduire

sentir, to feel, to smell. Sentant, senti—je sens, tu sens, il sent ; nous sentons, tez, tent—je sentais—je sentis—je sentirai, rais—que je sente —que je sentisse. *Imper.* Sens, qu'il sente ; sentons, tez, tent.

seoir, to fit well. The following tenses are in use :

seyant—il sied ; ils siéent—il seyait ; ils seyaient. Example : Cet habit vous sied bien, *this coat fits you well* ; ces mœurs ne vous siéent pas, *such manners do not become you*

seoir, *to be situated*. Séant, *sitting* ; sis, *situated* ; are only in use.

servir, *to serve*. Servant, servi—je sers, tu sers, il sert : nous servons, ez, ils servent—je servais, &c. as sentir

servir (se), *to make use of*. Je me suis servi, as servir

sortir, *to go out*. Sortant, sorti (*être*), je sors, tu sors, il sort ; nous sortons, &c. as sentir

soudoyer, *to keep in pay*, as employer

soudre, *to solve*, as résoudre

souffrir, *to suffer*, as couvrir

soumettre, *to submit*, as mettre

sourdre, *to spring out*, has only the infinitive, and il sourd ; l'eau sourd de la terre, *the water springs out of the earth*

sourire, *to smile*, as rire

souscrire, *to subscribe* as écrire

soustraire, *to subtract* as traire

soutenir, *to support*, as tenir

souvenir (se), *to remember* as venir

subvenir, *to relieve*, as venir

suffire, *to suffice*. Suffisant, suffi—je suffis, is, it ; nous suffisons, vous suffisez, ils suffisent, as dire

suivre, *to follow*. Suivant, suivi—je suis, tu suis, il suit ; nous suivons, vez, vent—je suivais —je suivis—je suivrai—je suivrais—que je suive—que je suivisse. Imper. Suis, qu'il suive ; suivons, ez, qu'ils suivent

surprendre, to surprise, as prendre
surfaire, to ask too much, as faire
surseoir, supercede. Sursoyons, sursis—je sursois,
 sois, oit ; nous sursoyons, yez ils sursoient
 —je sursoyais—je sursis—je surseoirai—je
 surseoirais—que je sursoie—que je sursisse
survenir, to come by chance, as venir
survivre, to outlive, as vivre

Taire (être), to conceal, as plaire
teindre, to colour, as craindre
tenir, to hold. Tenant, tenu—je tiens, &c. as venir
tisser, to weave. Part past. tissu. The rest is reg.
tournoyer, to turn about, as employer
traduire, to translate, as conduire
traire, to milk. Trayant, trait—je traïs, tu traïs, il
 trait ; nous trayons, yez, ils traient—je trayais—je traïrai—je traïrais—que je traye.
Imper. Traïs, qu'il traye ; trayons trayez,
 qu'ils traient
transcrire, to transcribe, as écrire
transmettre, to convey, as mettre
tressaillir, to start, as assaillir
tutoyer, to thou and thee, as employer

Vaincre, to vanquish. Vaincant, vancu—je vaincs
 tu vaincs, il vainc ; nous vainquons, ez, ent
 —je vainquais—je vainquis—je vaincrai—
 —je vaincrais—tu vaincrais—que je vainque
 —que je vainquisse
valoir, to be worth. Valant, valu—je vaux, tu
 vaux, il vaut ; nous valons, lez, ils valent—
 je valais—je valus—je vaudrai—rais—que
 je vaille, que je valusse

venir, *to come*. *Venant, venu (être)*—je viens, tu viens, il vient; nous venons, vous venez, ils viennent—je venais—je vins, tu vins, il vint; nous vîmes, vous vîtes, ils vinrent—je viendrai—je viendrais—que je vienne—que je vîsse. *Imper.* Viens, qu'il vienne; venons, venez, qu'ils viennent

verdoyer, *to grow green, as employer*

vêtir, *to dress*. Vêtant; vêtu—je vêts, tu vêts, il vêt; nous vêtons, tez, ent—je vêtais—je vêts—je vêtirai—je vêtirais—que je vête—que je vêtisse. *Imper.* Vêts, qu'il vête; vêtons, ez, qu'ils vêtent

vivre, *to live*. Vivant, vécu—je vis, tu vis, il vit; nous vivons, vous vivez, ils vivent—je vivais—je vécus—je vivrai—je vivrais—que je vive—que je vécusse. *Imper.* Vis, qu'il vive; vivons, ez, qu'ils vivent

voir, *to see*. Voyant, vu—je vois, tu vois, il voit; nous voyons, vous voyez, ils voient—je voyais—je vis—je verrai—je verrais—que jevoie—que je visse. *Imper.* Vois, qu'il voie; voyons, voyez, qu'ils voient

vouloir, *to be willing*. Voulant, voulu—je veux, tu veux, il veut; nous voulons, lez, ils veulent—je voulais—je voulus—je voudrai—je voudrais—que je veuille—que je voulisse. *Imper.* Veuillez, qu'il veuille; veuillons, ez, qu'ils veuillent.

That the pupil may be rendered quite expert in conjugating verbs, I would recommend him to conjugate some with the pronouns, *le, la, les, leur, en, y*, affirmative, negative, and interrogative with *est ce que*.

GOVERNMENT OF VERBS.

The following verbs take *de* after them.

s'abstenir	differer	medire
accuser	dispenser	se méfier
achever	dissuader	menacer
il s'agit	se douter	mérriter
affecter	être dans le pou-	se moquer
s'affliger	voir	mourir
s'apercevoir	être honteux	négliger
s'approcher	être informé	notifier
s'attrister	être accompagné	offrir
avertir	être charmé	omettre
s'aviser	être content	ordonner
avoir besoin	écrire	parler
avoir pitié	s'emparer	permettre
avoir garde	empêcher	persuader
avoir la bonté	s'empresser	plaindre
avoir envie, désir	enjoindre	prescrire
avoir occasion	s'enquérir	presser
avoir soin	entreprendre	présumer
blâmer	essayer	profiter
cesser	s'étonner	promettre
se chagriner	s'excuser	proposer
changer	s'exempter	recommander
charger	exiger	redouter
se charger	feindre	refuser
commander	finir	remercier
conjurer	se flatter	se repentir
conseiller	se garder	reprocher
convaincre	se hâter	se retirer
convenir	hésiter	se servir
craindre	s'imaginer	sommer
décharger	s'informer	soupçonner

défendre	s'ingérer	se souvenir
dégoûter	juger à propos	supplier
dépendre	jouir	tâcher
détourner	jurer	se vanter
	mander	venir

The following verbs require *à*, *à la*, *à l'*, *au*, *aux*, after them: (*à* before verbs, proper names, and pronouns, and *à la*, *à l'*, *au*, *aux*, before nouns, according to their gender and number.

s'abandonner	désobéir	s'opposer
s'abaisser	destiner	pardonner
accoutumer	se déterminer	parvenir
admettre	disposer	penser
s'adonner	donner	perdre
s'adresser	employer	persistir
aider	encourager	plaire
aimer	s'endurcir	se plaire
s'amuser	s'engager	porter
s'appliquer	enseigner	se rapporter
apprendre	être (<i>to belong to, to be busy.</i>)	pousser
s'apprêter	exciter	se préparer
s'arrêter	exhorter	prétendre
s'attacher	s'exercer	recouvrir
s'attendre	s'exposer	remédier
autoriser	se faire	résister
avoir	se fier	se résoudre
chercher	s'habituer	ressembler
compatir	inciter	rester
condamner	incliner	réussir
consentir	se mettre	songer
consister	nuire	subvenir
contrevénir		succéder

contribuer	obéir	survivre
demander	obvier	tendre
déplaire	s'obstiner	travailler
se déplaire	s'opiniâtrer	viser

The following verbs take no preposition after them, before infinitives.

affirmer	devoir	pouvoir
aimer mieux	dire	prétendre
aller	écouter	publier
appercevoir	entendre	regarder
assurer	envoyer	savoir
avouer	faire	sembler
compter	falloir	soutenir
confesser	laisser	témoigner
considérer	mener	se trouver
courir	nier	valoir mieux
croire	observer	venir
daigner	oser	voir
déclarer	ouïr	vouloir
déposer	paraître	

Commencer, continuer, contraindre, dire s'efforcer, engager, être, exhorter, forcer, inviter, manquer, oublier, prier, résoudre, tâcher, tarder, take sometimes *à* after them, and sometimes *de*, as the ear requires it; but this, of course, is to be learnt by practice.

CHAP. VI.

OF THE PARTICIPLE

Q. What is a Participle?

A. A participle is a word which partakes of the nature both of the verb and adjective, it has the signification and regimen of the first, and it qualifies like the second.

Q. How many Participles are there?

A. Two; the participle present and the participle past.

Q. How does the participle present terminate?

A. It always ends in *ant*; as, *aim-ant*, *finiss-ant*, *recev-ant*, *rend-ant*.

Q. Does it sometimes change in its termination?

A. Never.

EXAMPLE.

*Un homme lis-ant
des hommes lis-ant
une feunne lis-ant
des femmes lis-ant*

Q. Does the participle past agree with its subject and object?

A. Yes, it agrees with both of them.

Q. How many principal rules have we on the agreement of the participle past?

A. Four.

Q. Give me the first rule?

A. When the participle past is accompanied with the auxiliary verb *être*, it agrees in gender and number with its subject.

EXAMPLE.

*Mon frère est puni
mes frères sont punis
ma sœur est tombée
mes sœurs sont tombées*

Q. Give me the second rule?

A. When the participle past is accompanied with the verb *avoir*, it never agrees with its subject.

EXAMPLE.

*Mon frère a écrit une lettre
mes frères ont écrit des lettres
ma sœur a écrit son thème
mes sœurs ont écrit leur thème*

Q. Give me the third?

A. The participle past always agrees with its object, when before the participle.

EXAMPLES.

*Les pommes que j'ai achetées
Les promenades que vous avez faites
Les histoires que je vous ai racontées
Les sommes d'argent que vous avez perdues*

Q. Give me the fourth?

A. When the object comes after the participle, this participle never agrees with it.

EXAMPLE.

*Vous avez acheté des livres
Vous m'avez donné des fruits, &c..*

Q. What is the object of the participle?

A. It is usually one of the pronouns, *que, me, te, se, le, la; les, nous, vous, quels, &c.*

ADVERBS.

ADVERBS, PREPOSITIONS, CONJUNCTIONS and INTERJECTIONS, are undeclined and consequently present no difficulty, being readily found in the dictionary with examples on their use.

I will make these general remarks that most Adverbs in French are formed from Adjectives, by adding the syllable *ment* to the adjective, or *ement* if the adjective ends with a consonant ; thus from—

Absolu, <i>absolute</i>	humble, <i>humble</i>
admirable, <i>admirable</i>	intérieur, <i>interior</i>
adroit, <i>dexterous</i>	joli, <i>pretty</i>
amer, <i>bitter</i>	juste, <i>just</i>
ample, <i>large</i>	lent, <i>slow</i>
aveugle, <i>blind</i>	libre, <i>free</i>
autre, <i>other</i>	lourd, <i>heavy</i>
brave, <i>brave</i>	marital, <i>matrimonial</i>
certain, <i>certain</i>	médiocre, <i>middling</i>
chaud, <i>warm</i>	misérable, <i>miserable</i>
dernier, <i>last</i>	noble, <i>noble</i>
dure, <i>hard</i>	paisible, <i>peaceable</i>
entier, <i>entire</i>	parfait, <i>perfect</i>
étroit, <i>straight</i>	passable, <i>passable</i>
extérieur, <i>the outside</i>	pauvre, <i>poor</i>
facile, <i>easy</i>	petit, <i>little</i>
fidèle, <i>faithful</i>	poli, <i>polished</i>
fort, <i>strong</i>	profond, <i>deep</i>
grand, <i>great</i>	prompt, <i>quick</i>
haut, <i>high</i>	pur, <i>pure</i>
honnête, <i>honest</i>	rapide, <i>rapid</i>

<i>rare, rare</i>	<i>solide, solid</i>
<i>rond, round</i>	<i>sourd, deaf</i>
<i>sage, wise</i>	<i>subite, sudden</i>
<i>secret, secret</i>	<i>subtile subtle</i>
<i>sensible, sensible</i>	<i>tranquille, quiet</i>
<i>sevère, severe</i>	<i>premier, first</i>
<i>simple, simple</i>	<i>second, second</i>
<i>sincere, sincere</i>	<i>troisième; third</i>
<i>sobre, sober</i>	<i>quatrième, &c. &c.</i>

We form the adverbs *absolument*, absolutely : *admirablement*, admirably : *adroitemment*, dexterously ; &c.

If the feminine of the Adjective is not formed by *e*, the Adverb is formed from the feminine, as—

<i>Attentif,</i>	<i>attentive,</i>	<i>attentive</i>
<i>avantageux,</i>	<i>avantageuse,</i>	<i>advantageous</i>
<i>bon,</i>	<i>bonne,</i>	<i>good</i>
<i>courageux,</i>	<i>courageuse,</i>	<i>courageous</i>
<i>cruel,</i>	<i>cruelle,</i>	<i>cruel</i>
<i>démonstratif,</i>	<i>démonstrative,</i>	<i>demonstrative</i>
<i>doux,</i>	<i>douce,</i>	<i>sweet</i>
<i>fou,</i>	<i>folle,</i>	<i>mad</i>
<i>rais,</i>	<i>fraîche,</i>	<i>fresh</i>
<i>heureux,</i>	<i>heureuse,</i>	<i>happy</i>
<i>honteux,</i>	<i>honteuse,</i>	<i>shameful</i>
<i>mou,</i>	<i>molle</i>	<i>soft</i>
<i>nouveau,</i>	<i>nouvelle,</i>	<i>new</i>
<i>positif,</i>	<i>positive,</i>	<i>positive</i>
<i>respectueux,</i>	<i>respectueuse</i>	<i>respectful</i>
<i>voluptueux,</i>	<i>voluptueuse,</i>	<i>voluptuous, &c.</i>

As : *attentivement, avantageusement, honnement, courageusement, &c.*

Adverbs are usually placed after the verb in simple tenses, and before the participle in the compound, but never (as in English) between the nominative and the verb.

EXAMPLES.

Il parle toujours Français, *he always speaks French*
 il arrive fréquemment, *it often happens*
 j'ai bien dormi, *I have slept well*
 nous avons bien diné, *we have dined well*

PREPOSITIONS.

Prepositions express the relation which exist between things or persons, as:

Dans, *in*; sous, *under*; à, *at*.

Prepositions are always placed in French before the word to which they relate.

CONJUNCTIONS.

A Conjunction is a word which joins words and sentences together, as:—et, *and*; mais, *but*; si, *if*; car, *for*; donc, *then*; &c.

The only observation I have to make here is, that the following conjunctions generally govern the subjunctive mood:

Afin que	jusqu'à ce que
à Dieu ne plaise que	non que
Dieu veuille que	non pas que
plût à Dieu que	supposé que
avant que	

à moins que	supposons que
ce n'est pas que	supposez que
encore que	si non que
loin que	soit que
quoi que	tant que
de peur que	pour peu que
de crainte que	pour que
à la bonne heure que	pourvu que
au cas que	quel que
en attendant que	quelque que
en cas que	quoique
en sorte que	si peu que
bien que	peu s'en faut que
malgré que	tant s'en faut que
non que	j'empêcherai que
non pas que	je crains que
il faut que	j'appréhende que
sans que	

The verbs *croire*, *prétendre*, *penser*, *se douter*, *gager*, *parier*, *nier*, *présumer*, *compter*, *imaginer*, *soupçonner*, *soutenir*, preceded by a négation, require the subjunctive.

INTERJECTIONS.

Interjections express affections, emotions, or feelings of the mind: *as ah!* *ha!* *eh!* *hé!* *ah!* *fi!* *fi donc!* *hihi!* *hélas!* *bon!* *o!* *oh!* *ouf!* *hola!* *gare!* *chut!* *paix!* *st!* *alons!* *courage!* *peste!* *parbleu!* *morbleu!* *corbleu!* *ventrébleu!* *têtebleu!*

USEFUL OBSERVATIONS.

Monsieur, Messieurs, Madame, Mesdames, Mademoiselle, Mesdemoiselles, are politely put before the possessive pronouns *votre* and *vos*, as :

J'ai vu, Monsieur votre oncle, I have seen your uncle.

Comment se portent *Mesdemoiselles vos cousins ? how are your cousins ?*

The French say—I have hunger, thirst, cold, warmth, need, want, right, wrong, fear, shame, sleep, so many feet of circumference, length, breadth, thickness, depth, height, and so many years, as :

<i>J'ai</i> faim	<i>ils ont</i> tort
<i>tu as</i> chaud	<i>elle a</i> honte
<i>il a</i> soif	<i>elle a</i> sommeil
<i>nous avons</i> froid	<i>avez-vous</i> peur ?
<i>vous avez</i> besoin	<i>elle a</i> trente ans
<i>il a</i> raison	

Avoir 60 pieds de circonference, de longueur, de largeur, d'épaisseur, de profondeur, de hauteur.

Speaking of the weather we always make use of the impersonal *il fait*, as :

Quel temps <i>fait-il ?</i> <i>how is the weather ?</i>
<i>il fait</i> beau temps, <i>it is fine weather</i>
<i>il fait</i> mauvais temps, <i>it is bad weather</i>
<i>il fait</i> chaud, <i>it is warm</i>
<i>il fait</i> froid, <i>it is cold</i>
<i>il fait</i> du vent, <i>it is windy</i>
<i>il fait</i> sombre, <i>it is dark</i>
<i>il fait</i> clair de lune, <i>it is moonlight</i>
<i>il fait</i> nuit, <i>it is night</i>
<i>il se fait</i> tard, <i>it gets late</i>
<i>il se fait</i> nuit, <i>it is growing dark.</i>

EXERCISES.

INTRODUCTION

TO THE

FRENCH GRAMMAR.

Q. What is Grammar?^a

qu'est ce que

A. It is the art of speaking and writing correctly.
c. l' m. de inf. d' inf.

Q. | What is necessary to be known | | in order
 | *Que faut-il savoir pour*
 | speak correctly?
 | *imf.*

A. | It is necessary to know | the rules of the
 | *Il faut savoir f. de*
 | language in which we write.^b
 | *f. on*

Q. | What do we use | to express our thoughts?
 | *qu'emploie-t-on pour ses.*

A. We use words.
 | *on*

^a The article must be put before substantives.
in the 3rd person singular.

^b *On*, governs the verb

- Q. What are they composed of? ^a**

2 1

de quoi

- A. They are composed of syllables.**

- Q, What are syllables composed of?**

3 4 *elles* 1 6 2

5

- A. They are composed of letters.

1

- Q.** | How many | sorts of letters are there?
combien de y a-t-il

co

- #### **A. Two: Vowels and Consonants.**

6

1

- Q. | How many | Vowels are there?**

y avoir

- ### A. Five, *a, e, i, o, u.*

- Q.** | How many | sorts of e?

6

- A. Three; viz. *e* mute as in *monde*, world; *é* shut
commédans
as in *bonté*, goodness; and *è* open, as in *procès*,
prosecution.

- Q.** What do you observe of the *y grec*?

que * 2 remarquer sur l'

17

- A. 1st the y | in the | middle of a word sounds
 au d' m. se prononcer
as two i's, as in essayer, to try.
comme.

2ndly the *y* employed alone is a word.
*l' * seul.*

EXAMPLE.

Allez-y, go thither, and sounds like *i.*
se prononcer

3rdly. The *y* | is also pronounced | like the
se prononce encore *l'*
 simple *i*, in the words derived | from the |
deriver *du*
 Greek.

EXAMPLE.

hymen, asyle, mystère.

Q. How do you divide the vowels?
 1 * 3 2

A. Into long and short.
pl. breves.

Q. | Which are | the long vowels?
qu'est-ce que 2. | *f.*

A. Those on which we dwell longer than on the
f. our on appuie
 others, in pronouncing them.
en 2 1

EXAMPLE.

a, is long in *pâte, paste;* and short in *patte, paw.*
dans *bref.*

e, is long in *fête*, feast; and short in *sonnette*, bell.

i, is long in *huitre*, oysters, and short in *petite*, little.
dans

o, is long in *apôtre* apostle, and short in *devote*, bigot.

u, is long in *flute*, *flute*, and short in *but*, *end*.

Q. | How many consonants are there?

combien y a-t-il de

A. Nineteen, viz. ; *b*, *c*, *d*, *f*, *g*, *h*, *j*, *k*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *p*,
q, *r*, *s*; *t*, *v*, *x*, *z*.

Q. What do you observe on the letter *h*?

* 2 1

remarquer

A. It^a is aspirated or mute.

f. *muete f.*

Q. | How many | accents are there?

m. p.

A. Three, viz.; acute, (é), grave (è), and circumflex (ê).

The acute is used on | the é shut, | the
on se sert de l'accent aigu pour

grave | on the è open | and the circumflex |

de l'accent *et de l'accent*

for the most part on the long vowels.

de 2 1

Q. What is | an apostrophe?

qu'est ce qu'

A. It is a little comma that we put between two
c' qu' on mettre entre

words, to mark the retrenchment of a vowel, when before another word | beginning with | a vowel or *h* mute, as in
pour quer — *e* *d*
f. quandelle est devant *qui*
commence par *une* *comme dans*
l'homme, l'arbre.

Q. What is a hyphen?
trait d'union.

A. It is a little horizontal dash (—) which we put

$$\begin{matrix} 2 & 1 & \\ \text{between two words} & | \text{in order to} & | \text{unite them} \\ & 2 & 1 \\ & \text{afin de} & \text{les} \end{matrix}$$

EXAMPLE. *Suis-je ?*

Q. What is the cedille?
f.

A. It is a little figure we put under the ç before

$$\begin{matrix} f. que l'on \\ a, o, u, | \text{to soften the sound of it, | as,} \\ & \text{pour en adoucir le son.} \\ & \text{façade, reçu.} \end{matrix}$$

Q. What is the use of the diéresis (..) over a vowel?
f.

A. It marks that vowels must be pronounced separately
-quer *f. doit*

rately from the preceding syllable, as in
de 2 1 *f.*
Moïse, Saul.

Q. Which are the parts of speech?
quelles

A. The Noun, Article, Adjective, Pronoun, Verb,
Participle, Preposition, Adverb, Conjunction
and Interjection.

Or

CHAP. I.

OF THE ARTICLE.

Q. What is an Article?

qu' ce qu' — m.

A. An article is a little word that we^a put before
que l' met
common nouns, to show their gender and
art. ♀ 1 m. plur inf. art. m.
number.
art.

Q. Does the article agree in French with the nouns?

** — m. s'accorder.*

A Yes, the article agrees in gender and number
en
with nouns.
art.

Q. How many cases | are there need of? |
emploié-t-on?

A. | We have need of | three cases.
on emploie.

Q: Which are they?
Quels.

A. The Nominative, Genitive and Dative.

a Turn in one (on)

Q. What article do you use before a substantive
Quel. * *employer devant* *m.*
 masculine singular, beginning with a consonant or *h* aspirated?
fem. *fem.*

A. I make use of the article *le*, (The, in English) in the nominative case. *

Q. What is the genitive of *le*?

A. The genitive of *le* is *du*, of the, still before a substantive masculine, beginning with a consonant or *h* aspirated. *

Q. What is the dative of *le*?

A. The dative of *le* is *au*, to the, still before a substantive masculine, beginning with a consonant or *h* aspirated. *

Q. What article do you use before a noun feminine, singular, beginning with a consonant or *h* aspirated?

A. I make use of the article *la*, in the nominative case. *

Q. What is the genitive case of *la*?

A. The genitive case of *la* is *de la*, before a noun

feminine, singular, beginning with a consonant or *h* aspirated.

Q. What is the dative case?

m. *

A. The dative case is *à la*, still before a noun

* * *

feminine, singular, beginning with a consonant
qui ind.

Q. What article do you use before a noun mas. or

*

fem. beginning with a vowel or *h* mute?

f. f.

A. I make use of *l'* (with an apostrophe) in the
nominative case.

*

Q. What is the genitive of *l'* with an apostrophe?

avec f.

A. The genitive case of *l'* is *de l'*, still before a
substantive, masculine or feminine, beginning
qui
with a vowel or *h* mute.

Q. What is the dative case of *l'*?

*

A. The dative case of *l'* is *à l'*, still before a noun

* *

mas. or fem. beginning with a vowel or *h* mute.

Q. What article do you use | in the | plu. number?

* *au* *

A. I use *les*, in the nominative, before nouns masculine or feminine.

Q. What is the genitive of *les*?

A. The genitive case of *les* is *des*, before all nouns, * art.
masculine or feminine plural.

Q. What is the dative case of *les*?

A. The dative of *les* is *aux*, before nouns, masculine
line and feminine plural.

Q. When do you contract the article with the
* *joindre l'* *avec*
preposition?
— *f.*

A. I contract the article with the preposition, | in
the genitive and dative, | in the | masculine
au *
singular, when the substantive begins with a
quand *commencer par*
consonant or *h* aspirated; so that, instead of
ainsi au lieu
saying *de le*, we say *du*, and instead of *à le*,
inf.
we say *au*.

| In the | plural, we say *des* and *aux*, and
à *m.*
never *de les* and *à les*.
jamais

CHAP. II.

NOUNS OR SUBSTANTIVES.

Q. What is a Noun or Substantive?

Qu' ce que le m.. m.

A. A noun or substantive, denotes persons^a or
le désigner things^b.

Q. How do you form the plural of substantives?
* *art.*

A. The plural of substantives is formed generally,
m. se — er
by | adding | *s* to the singular as, *the book* ;
en ajouter m. m.
the books.

Q. How do you form the plural of substantives
* *former art.*
ending by *s, x, or z.*
qui finir par

A. Substantives which end by *s, x, or z*, | in the |
qui finir au
singular, add nothing^b in the plural ; as, the
ajouter
son, the sons ; the voice, the voices ; the nose,
the noses.

^a The article must be used.

^b Nothing, *ne rein*, *ne* before the verb and *rein* after.

which end in *au*, *eu*, *ou*?

qui finir en

| in the | plural ; as, the hat, the hats ; the
an

~~the~~ fire, the fires; the cabbage, the cabbages.

Q. How do you form the plural of substantives *m.*

which end in *al*, *ail*.

A. The plural of the most part of those substances
plurpart.f. ces

tives is formed by changing *al*, *ail*, *il*,

se former en —er

the horse, the horses; work, works, &c.

m. *m.*

The others follow the general rule.

autre suivent 2 1 f.

CHAP. III.

OF ADJECTIVES.

Q. What is an Adjective?

art. *m.*

A. An adjective is a word which qualifies the substantivestantive.

Q. Does the adjective agree with the substantive?

**A. Yes, the adjective agrees with the substantive
in gender and number.**

Q. How do you form the feminine of adjectives?

**A. I form the feminine of adjectives, when they do not^a finish by an *e* mute, by adding *e* mute
*en ajouter***

| to the | masculine ; as, great, pretty.
au m, m.

Q. How do you form the feminine of adjectives
that end in *e* mute | in the masculine?
qui *par un* à *m.*

a Not, *ne pas* or *ne point*; *ne* comes before the verb, and *pas* or *point* after.

- A. They add nothing | in the | feminine ; as,
ne — rien à m.
 honest, ^a easy
m. m.
- Q. How do you form the feminine of adjectives which end in *eur* and *eux*?
qui
- A. I form their feminine by changing *eur* and *eux*
en —er
 into *euse* ; as, deceitful, happy ; but *intérieur*,
en m. m. mais
meilleur, mayeur, mineur, &c. follow the
suivent
 general rule.
2 1 f.
- Q. How do you form the feminine of adjectives
** m.*
 ending in *c*?
qui finir par m.
- A. I form their feminine by changing *c* into *che*,
en
 for some ; as, white, and by changing *c* in
quelques uns m. en —er
que for others ; as, public.
art. autres m.
- Q. How do you form the feminine of adjectives which end in *f*?
- A. By changing *f* in *ve* ; as, new.
en changer m.
- Q. How do you form the feminine of adjectives
former m. m.

- a Grammar, p. 8.

that end in *l*?

finir

- A. Those which have *a* or *i* before *l*, follow the
ceux devant suivent
 general rule; as, fatal; but those which have
 2 1*f.* *m.* *mais*
 not *a* or *i* before *l* or have *ei* or *u*, double *l*
 before *e*; as, null, like.
qui
m. *m.*

- Q.** How do you form the feminine of those ending
in *n*?
par

- A. Those that have *o* before *n*, or end in *ien*,
qui
double their final *n*, before *e* mute, and the
~~—er~~ 2 1 *f.*
others follow the general rule.
 2 1 *f.*

EXAMPLE. *Good, ancient.*

- Q. How do you form the feminine of the adjectives that end in *s* or *t*?**

- A. They form their feminine by doubling their
former *en —er*
final, *s*, or *t*, before *e*.
 4 1 2 3

EXAMPLE.

Big, clean, but, fresh, makes, | complete. |
fait

The adjectives *fine*, *new*, *mad* and *soft*, form their feminine from the words *bel*, *nouvel*,
m.

fol and *mal*, used before nouns, masculine
employer *m.*

line, beginning with a vowel or *h* mute,
qui commencer, *par* *f.* *f.*
by doubling the last consonant with *e* mute;
f.

belle, *nouvelle*, *folle*. *Vieux*, old, makes
faire
vieille; because it make also *vieil* | in the |
parceque *aussi* *au*
masculine.

FORMATION OF THE PLURAL IN THE FRENCH
de *2*

ADJECTIVES.

1

Q. How do you form the plural of adjectives?
*** *art.*

A. The plural of adjectives is formed as in substantives, by adding *s* to the singular.
se former *art.*
m. en ajouter *m.*

EXAMPLE. *Good.*

Q. Are there^a any exceptions to the general rule?
2 *1 f.*

A. Yes; 1st. Adjectives ending by *s* or *x* do not
m. qui finir *

^a Y, avoir, see p. 68.

change their termination in the masculine
—er à m.

plural ; as, big, fat, shameful.

2ndly. Those ending by *au*, take *x*, in the
par prendre à
masculine plural ; as, fine, new.

3rdly. The most part of adjectives ending
la plupart *finir*
by *al*, have no^a plural in the masculine ; as,
à

filial, fatal, frugal, pascal, pastoral, naval,
trivial, conjugal, austral, boréal, final, &c.

DEGREES OF COMPARISON.

Q. How many Degrees of Comparison are there
in the French adjectives ?

2 1

A. Three,^b the Positive, Comparative and Super-
m. m.
lative.

m.

Q. What is the positive ?

A. The positive is the natural signification of the
adjective ; as, fine.

Q. What is the comparative ?

a The preposition *de* after *pas* or *point* without the article.

b See page 12.

A. The comparative is the adjective with comparison. When we compare two things, we find
 —er trouver
that one is superior or inferior, or equal to
 —eur —eur à
the other.

Q. How do you form the comparatives?

A. By adding the adverb, more, less, before the
adjectives.

The first | is called | the comparative of su-
2 1
on appelle*
*

periority, the second, the comparative of
in
inferiority, and the third, the comparative
of
of equality.

EXAMPLE.

Handsome, handsomer, less handsome, as handsome.

Q. How do you form the superlative?

A. By adding the article *le*, *la* or *les* to the comparative, or very to the adjective; as, great, *m.* *m.*

greater for the positive and comparative; very great or the greatest, for the superlative.

a On governs the verb in the third person singular.

There are two kinds of superlatives; the
sortes
 absolute superlative, and the relative.

2 1

Q. What is the absolute superlative?

A. The absolute superlative marks the quality in
marquer *f.*
 a very high degree, and^a it is formed with the
 adverbs, very, extremely, before the adjectives; as, Russia is a very large country.

Q. What is the relative superlative?

A. The relative superlative expresses the quality
exprimer *f.*
 to the highest degree, but with a connexion
 to other objects; as, my father is the best of
 men.

Q. Is there not several adjectives which, alone,
plusieurs
 express a comparison?
f.

A. Yes; there are three, better, less and worse.

Q. Is that all the remarks on the degrees of com-
cela *f.*
 parison?

A. No; the French use three adverbs with
employer
 comparison, little, less, the least; ill, worse,
 the worst; well, better, the best.

^a It is formed on *le forme*.

ADJECTIVES OF NUMBER.

Q. How many^a adjectives of number ?

A. Two, the cardinal and the ordinal numbers.

2 3 1

Q. What are the cardinal numbers ?

2 1

A. The cardinal numbers are | as follow, | one,
 2 1 *savoir*

two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine,
 ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen,
 sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty,
 twenty-one, twenty-two, thirty, forty, fifty,
 sixty, seventy, eighty, ninety, a hundred, &c.

Q. How are the ordinal numbers formed ?

* 2 4 3 1
 se former ind. p.

A. From the cardinal ; these are, first, second,
 third, and all the others in adding *ième* to
 ajouter
 the cardinal numbers.

2 1

Q. Are these all the adjectives of number ?
 cela

A. No, there are still three others ; viz.

1st. Those which mark a certain quantity ;
 ceux marquer f.
 as, half a score, a dozen.

a French, how many are there of.

- 2nd. Those which mark the parts of a whole ;
as, the half, the third part, the quarter.
- 3rd. Lastly, those which serve to multiply or
enfin servir à
to increase ; as, the double, the treble, a
hundred-fold, &c.

CHAP. IV.

OF PRONOUNS.

- m.

Q. What is the Pronoun ?

A. The pronoun is a word which is used for nouns,
to avoid the repetition of them.
pour éviter ————— f. en
2 1

Q. How many^a kinds of pronouns are there?
y avoir

A. There are six; viz. the Personal, Possessive, Relative, Absolute or Interrogative, Demonstrative and Indeterminate.

Q. Which are the personal pronouns?

A. The personal pronouns are those which denote
ceux —er
persons.

Q. How many persons are there?

2 *y avoir de*

a. How many *combien*, use always *de* after.

Q. Give me a pronoun of the first person singular,
f.

nominative case ?

*à art. m. **

A. I.^a

Q. What is the difference between *je* and *moi* ?

A. The difference between *je* and *moi*, is that *je* comes before all verbs, and *moi* after the *venir devant* *m.*

verb to be expressed or understood ; as, I
exprimer sous entendu

swim ; it was I.

nager c' estre

Q. What is the genitive, dative and accusative
m.

cases of I ?

*

A. The genitive case of I, is of me ; the dative, to

me ; the accusative, me.

Q. What is the plural of I ?

A. The plural of I, is we, in the nominative case ;
*à m. **
of us, in the genitive ; to us, in the dative,
and us, in the accusative.
à m.

Q. Give me a pronoun of the second person singular,
f.

in the nominative ?

à

^a Grammar p. 13.

A. Thou.

Q. What is the difference between *tu* and *toi*?
f.

A. It is the same difference as between *je* and *moi*.
c' f. *qu'*

Q. What is the genitive, dative, and accusative of *tu* and *toi*?

A. The genitive is, of thee; the dative, to thee;
and accusative, thee.

Q. What is the plural of *tu*, *toi*?

A. The plural of *tu*, *toi*, is *you* in the nominative.

Q. What is the genitive, dative, and accusative of you ?

A. The genitive is, of you ; the dative, to you, and
accusative, you.

Q. Give me a pronoun of the third person mas. sing.

A. *Il, lui, he, it* for the nominative.

Q. What is the difference between *il* and *lui*?

A. The difference is as between *je* and *moi*, *tu* and *toi*, *on* and *nous*, *ce* and *cet*, *qui* and *cequel*, *que* and *quelle*, *cequelque* and *quelque*, *comme* and *commequelque*.

toi, that is | to say: | *il*, comes before all
c à dire venir

verbs ; and *lui*, after the ve-

m.
expressed or understood.
supposition *as we understand*

Q. What is the genitive, dative, and accusative of this pronoun?

11

- A. The genitive is, of him; the dative, to him; the accusative him, it.
- Q. What is the plural of he, it?
- A. The plural of he, it, is they, in the nom. case.
- Q. What is the difference between *ils*, *eux*?
- A. *Ils* comes before all verbs, and *eux* after the verb to be, expressed or understood.
- Q. What are the cases of this pronoun?
m.
- A. The genitive is, of them; the dative, to them; the accusative, them.
- Q. Give me a pronoun of the third person, feminine singular in the nominative?
f
a *m.*
- A. She, it.
- Q. What are the genitive, dative and accusative of this pronoun?
- A. The genitive is, of her; the dative, to her; the accusative, her, it.

OF POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.^a

- Q. What are the Possessive Pronouns?
2 *1*
- A. The possessive pronouns mark the possession
marquer *f.*
of things.
art. chose

^a See Grammar, p. 16.

Q. Which are they?

etre

A. Mine, thine, his, its, ours, yours, theirs; are for the masculine.

Mine, thine, hers, ours, yours, theirs; for the feminine.

Q. What is the plural of these pronouns?

m.

A. The plural of these pronouns is formed by *se former, ind. en*

adding *s* to the singular, with the plural *ajouter* *m.* *2*

article *mine, thine, his, ours, yours, theirs,* in *1*

the masculine; *mine, thine, hers, yours, theirs,* in the feminine.

Q. What are the possessive adjective pronouns?

2 3 1

A. My, thy, his, for the masculine.

My, thy, her, for the feminine.

Our, your, their, for the masculine.

Our, your, their, for the feminine.

Q. What is the plural of these pronouns?

A. My, thy, his, for the masculine.

My, thy, her, for the feminine.

Our, your, their for the masculine.

Our, your, their, for the feminine.

N. B. These possessive adjectives agree in gender and number with the nouns to which they are joined, and not with the possessor; as in English.

EXAMPLE.

The brother loves his sister and the sister her brother.

N. B. The French use the masculine
employer 2
 adjectives *mon*, *ton*, *son*, before nouns semi-
 1 art.

nine, beginning with a vowel or *h* mute.

His sword has cost him^a more than mine.

His temper and mine give more trouble than
que
 yours.

Upon Thee, O God, my soul resteth.

Q. Why do you call those words adjectives and
appeler
 not pronouns as many authors do?
non pas *beaucoup d'*

A. Because they qualify the substantives, | those are
fier *y avoir*

^a Grammar, see p. 19.

| real pronouns but those which take the
place of nouns.
remplacer les

OF RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

2

1

Q. What are Relative Pronouns?

2

1

A. Relative pronouns are those which relate to
se rapporter
a preceding noun, as the child who plays;
2 1 *jouer*
who, relates to the substantive child.

Children who talk much do not always speak
parler *dire*
the truth.

The man whom you see is your friend.

The pen which you have given me and which
I have accepted is very good.
—
er

The master of whom I did speak is not good.
ind. 2nd.

There is the book which I have spoken of.
4th ind. *

It is my bible after which I look.
| *chercher*

a But is *ne* before the verb and *que* after.

Which do you prefer, mine or yours?

Qui, que and *dont*, are both masculine and *

feminine, sing. and plural. *Quoi* supplies, *etre mis*
sometimes | the place | of *lequel*, &c.
pour
preceded by a preposition,

er

Lequel, always agrees in gender and number

2 1

en

with the preceding noun.

2 1

EXAMPLES OF RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

Of these two dogs, he does not know which he
| likes best. |
préférer

There are two masters, of which do you speak.

To which of these two pictures do you give the
tableau

preference.

—f.

The town through which he has passed is entirely
—er

destroyed.

détruire.

Beside these relative pronouns there are four
2 1 *y en avoir*

others which we call | supplying ones; | viz. *le*, *la*,
 on *supplémentaires*.
les, *en*, *y*, *ou*.

le, &c. is a relative pronoun when before a verb.
en, means of him, of her, of it, of them.

y means to him, to her, &c.

ou, is employed for of which, by which.

REMARK.—*En* and *y* are always put before
 the verb, except with the imperative affir-
 mative, in the second person singular, first
 and second person plural.

EXAMPLES^a OF THESE SUPPLYING PRONOUNS.

2	1
<i>supplémentaires</i>	

I know him, I know her, I know them.

I speak | of him, | I have heard of her.
 en

I know nothing of it.

Do not trust to him or her, I apply myself to it.

*	y	y
---	---	---

That is an affair on which my happiness depends.

OF DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

Q. What are Demonstrative Pronouns?

A. Demonstrative pronouns are those which serve

^a Grammar, see p. 19.

to point | to the | objects which we are speaking
à marquer les

ing of ; these are, this or that, these or those.
m. f. s. *m. f. p.*

We put *ce* before a consonant or *h* aspirated,
 as, this book, this hero ; we put *cet* before
 a vowel or *h* mute ; as, this bird, this man.

Q. When do you use *ceci* or *celui-ci*, &c ?

A. We use *ceci* for a thing not mentioned
f. qui n'est pas exprimé
 before, as, give this ; and *celui-ci*, when the
auparavant
 thing has been expressed, as, you have two
 fine horses, I prefer this.

EXAMPLES.

Give me this glass ; this man does not
 think ; this lady is old ; these wines are dear ;
 these apples are not dear ; this liquor is good,
 blame.

but I prefer this ; that action is worthy of
digne
 He that suffers himself | to be ruled | by
se laisser dominer.

his passions must renounce happiness.
devoir — er à

Do not resemble in any thing those (idle fellows).
à art. paresseux

Who prefer gaming to work.
le jeu art.

OF INTERROGATIVE OR ABSOLUTE PRONOUNS.

Q. What are Interrogative Pronouns?

A. Interrogative pronouns are those which are *qui* *on*
 used in asking a question, there are
employer pour faire *—f.*
 three, viz.; who, which and what.

EXAMPLE.

Who told you that? What do you mean.

What is more instructive and amusing than
de *de plus*

history? What have you said of him?

In what did they pass their time? in gaming.
à *à*

In what place have you found them? in the
trouver
 drawing room.
salon m.

Q. What difference is there between *qui* relative
 and *qui* interrogative?

A. *Qui* relative makes *que* in the accusative; the
 nominative and the accusative of the other
 are the same.

OF INDETERMINATE PRONOUNS.

Q. What are the Indeterminate Pronouns ?

A. Indeterminate pronouns signify a person or thing in a general or unlimitate sense.

2 3 1

EXAMPLE.

Some one (knocks.) Somebody calls for you.
frapper à la porte 2 * 1

Q. How many kinds are there?

Il y a avoir

A. There are four, viz.
 1st. Those which are never annexed to a noun
 joindre

as, one, somebody, nobody, nothing, &c.

2ndly. Those which are always joined to a

3rdly. Those which are employed either with

soit
a substitution may not be necessary.

a substantive or not, as, no one, several, none, &c.

4thly. Those which are always followed by
suivre
que; as, whoever, whatever, &c.

EXAMPLÉS

I wait here for somebody.

après

We think so when we are rich.

ainsi

They say that this news is unfounded.

People often forget wilfully.

Men are dangerous when they employ artifice.

However good you may be if you do not study,
you will not satisfy your master.

We grow old every day in regretting the loss of
vieillir
time.

I know nobody happier than he.

plus que

What is the price of each of these books.

We ought to rejoice in the happiness of others.
devoir se du autrui

He applies himself to nothing.
ne s'appliquer à

No one knows him.

ne

He loves nobody. He has made no progress.

They ought to assist each other. Both are bad.
il faut se secourir

Every one admires his conduct.

Every thing forsakes us.*

Neither has done his duty.

Whatever reason you may give you are mistaken.
subj.

* Us comes before the verb.

CHAP. V.

OF THE VERB.

—m.

Q. What is a Verb ?

le m.

A. A verb is a part of speech which signifies,
discours m.

being, action, or the suffering and receiving
*l'existence art. * 2 p. 3*
of an action, by means of tenses, moods and
** 1 f avec rapport à*
persons ; as, to be, to love, it rains.

Q. How many verbs are there ?

y avoir

A. There is only one verb ; it is, to be ; because
ne que
it is the only verb which expresses affirmation,
f.

| we call it | a substantive verb.
*on l'appeler * 2 1*

Q. What do we call the others ?

-t-on

A. The others are called adjective verbs?

2 1
on appelle 1 2

Q. How many adjective verbs are there?

A. Five; active, passive, neuter, pronominal and impersonal.

Q. Are there any other verbs?

d—

A. There are two others that we call auxiliary,
qu' on

when they serve to form the compound tenses
à —er 2 1
of the other verbs; these are, to have and
se sont

to be.

Q. What are the subject and object of a verb?
art. d

A. The subject is the person or thing that does the action, expressed by the verb; the object is
f.
the person or thing expressed.
f.

Q. Does the verb agree with its subject?

A. Yes; it agrees with its subject in number and
en
person.

EXAMPLE.

Je parle, parie is singular and in the first person, because *je* is singular and in first person, &c.

REMARK.—When a verb has two singular

subjects, we put the verb in the plural.

1 *mettre* à

EXAMPLE.

My father and mother write.

écrire

Q. And when the two subjects are of different persons?

A. Then, we put the verb in the first person in
preference to the other two; and in the
second, in preference to the third.

f.

EXAMPLE.

You and I ask for money.

You and your sister come in time.

Q. What is an active verb?

2 1

A. It is that which expresses an action done by the
subject, and after which we can put some-
body, something; as, to carry, to seek.

Q. What is a passive verb?

2 1

M

A. It is that which expresses an action received by
f.
 the subject. It is but the verb to be, with
 the participle past of the active verb, followed
suivre
 by the préposition *de* or *par*.
de

EXAMPLE.

I am surprised at your conduct.
de

Q. What is a neuter verb?

A. It is that which expresses no relative action
2 1
 produced by the subject and after which we
on
 cannot put somebody or something; as, to
pouvoir
 come, to fall.

Q. What is a pronominal verb?

A. It is that after which the subject and object are
 of the same person; as, I repent myself.

It is reflected, when it marks the action of a
il
 subject on itself, as in the above example;
sur ci-dessus
 and reciprocal when it marks the action of

two or more subjects upon each other; as
l'un sur l'autre
 to help one another.

Q. What is an impersonal verb?
qu' être ce qu'

A. It is that which is only^a employed in the third
n' *qu' à*
 person singular in all its tenses; as, it matters,
 it follows.

Q. What do you call the different ways of express-
d'
 ing the action?
inf.

A. They | are called | moods.
on^b *appeler*

Q. How many moods are there?

A. Five; viz. the Indicative which marks that the
qui marquer
 thing is, has been, or will be.
f.

The Conditional, which marks that the thing
f.
 would be, or would have been.

The Imperative when we command to do it.
2 1
on ——der de faire la

a Only, is *ne* before the verb and *que* after.

b On, governs the next verb in the third person singular.

The Subjunctive when we wish or doubt a
souhaiter douter que
thing might be done.
se faire

And the Infinitive, which expresses the action without number or person.

Q. How many tenses in the imperative?
dans ————— *tif m.*

A. One, present or future.

Q. How many tenses in the subjunctive mood?
dans *

A. Four; the present, imperfect and their compounds.

Q. And in the infinitive?
dans

A. Five; present, participle present, participle past and the compounds of the two first.

Q. What does the present of the indicative express?
 1 * 3 4 *art.* 5 2

A. It expresses, 1st. Usual actions.

2 1
art. habituelles.

EXAMPLE.

Since my father's death, I am always ill.

3 4 2 1 *f.*
depuis *de*

2nd. Indubitable truth.

EXAMPLE.

I have proved that our soul is immortal.

3rdly. The actions which last yet.

EXAMPLE.

He told me that he protects me.

Q. What marks the imperfect?

A. It marks a present thing in a past tense.
2 1 f. 2 1 m.

EXAMPLE.

I was at supper, when you arrived.

Q. What marks the perfect?

A. It marks a thing done in a time entirely expired.

EXAMPLE.

I went to the play last night.

Q. What does the future express?

A. It expresses that a thing will be or will be done.

EXAMPLE.

If I am satisfied with you I will reward you.

Q. And the conditional, what does it mark?

marquer

A. It marks that a thing would be or would have been done, | depending on | a condition.

fire moyenant —————— f.

EXAMPLE

We should not be well received if we came
bien recevir venir,

too late

imp. trop tard

Q. What marks the imperative mood ? *

A. Command, prayer, exhortation ; in a word, this
m. pri re f. f.
 mood solicits, commands, menaces.
 ——————*ter* ——————*der* ——————*cer*

EXAMPLE.

Let wisdom guide you in all your steps.
sagesse 2 —r 1 entreprises

Q. What does the subjunctive design ?

A. The subjunctive designs a wish, a doubt.
marquer souhaiter. m.

EXAMPLE.

I wish (that) it | may come to pass |
que cela arriver

I doubt (that) he | will not be a learned
 man, | if he do not study more.
*devenir subj savant
etudier*

Q. What expresses the infinitive mood ?

A. It expresses the action of an infinitive or indeterminate manner, and consequently has neither
 2 3
 1. *f.* ——————*ment n' a*

a Neither is *ne* before the verb and *ni* after.

numbers nor persons.

ni

EXAMPLE.

Give me something to eat.

à manger

I am bound to forgive you.

I come to wait upon you.

Q. How do you divide the tenses of verbs?

diviser

A. The tenses of verbs are divided into simple
 en 2
 tenses and compound.

1

Q. What are the simple tenses?

2 1

A. The simple tenses are those which do not take one of the tenses of verbs to have and *prendre*

to be; as, I bring, I will order.

Q. What are the compound tenses?

A. The compound tenses are those which are formed with the assistance of the verbs to *être* and *aider*

have and to be; as, I had finished, I will have ordered.

Q. How are they still divided?

encore diviser

a. In and tenses must be repeated.

A. They are still divided in primitive and derivative tenses.

1

Q. What are the primitive tenses?

A. The primitive tenses are those which serve to form the other tenses in the four conjugations

*—er**dans*

and that are not formed from any other.

Q. What are the derivative tenses?

A. The derivative tenses are formed from the

2

1

*derives**se former*

primitive.

A. How many primitive tenses are there? |

2 *y avoir de* 1

A. Five; viz. the present of infinitive, the participle present, the participle past, the present and the perfect of the indicative.

Q. What is necessary to be known to conjugate verbs?

*que faut il savoir pour**m.*

A. It is necessary to know how the derivative tenses are formed from the primitive tenses.

se former

F

a After the impersonal *y avoir*, we use the preposition *de*.

Q. How do you form the present of the indicative?

A. The present of the indicative is a primitive tense, nevertheless the three persons plural are formed from the participle present, by changing *en* —
ing *ant* into *ons* for the first; *ex* for the second; *ger*
and *ent* for the third,^a giving; we give, you
give, they give.

Q. How do you form the imperfect?

A. The imperfect is formed from the participle present, by changing, *ant* in *ais*, *air*, *ait*,
ions, *iez*, *aint*.

EXAMPLE.

Growing; I did grow, thou didst grow, he did grow, we did grow, you did grow, they did grow.

Q. And the perfect?

A. The perfect is a primitive tense.

Q. How do you form the future?

A. The future is formed from the present of the *m.*

infinitive, by adding *ai*, *as*, *a*, *ons*, *ex*, *ent* for the two first conjugations, by changing, *oir* in *rai* for the third, and *e* in *ai*, *ar*, &c. for the fourth.^c

^a See page 28, &c.

EXAMPLE.—First Conjugation.

To carry; I will carry, thou wilt carry, he will carry, we will carry, you will carry, they will carry.

Second Conjugation.

To punish; I will punish, thou wilt punish, he will punish, we will punish, you will punish, they will punish.

Third Conjugation.

To receive; I will receive, thou wilt receive, he will receive, we will receive, you will receive, they will receive.

Fourth Conjugation.

To learn; I will learn, thou wilt learn, he will learn, we will learn, you will learn, they will learn.

Q. How do you form the conditional?

A. The conditional is formed from the future, by changing *ai, as, a, ons, ex, ont*, in *ais, aiz, ait, ions, iez, aient*, without exceptions.

Q. How do you form the imperative?

A. It is formed from the present of the indicative.
No first person in the singular.

The second person is formed from the first,
by omitting the pronoun *je*.

The third person singular and plural are
like those of the present of the subjunctive.
semblable *a celles* *m.* *m.*

The first and second persons plural are the
same as those of the indicative by suppres-
que celles
sing the pronouns.

Q. How do you form the present of the subjunc-
tive?

A. It is formed from the participle present, by
changing *ant* into *e, es, e, ions, iez, ent.*^a

EXAMPLE.

Reading ; (that) I may read, thou mayest read, he
may read, we may read, you may read, they may
read.

Q. How do you form the imperfect?

A. It is formed from the perfect of the indicative,
by changing *ai* into *asse, asses, at, assions,*
assiez, assent, for the first conjugation; and in
adding *se* for the three others.

EXAMPLE.

I asked ; (that) I might ask, thou mightest ask, he
might ask, we might ask, you might ask, they

^a See page 29.

might ask. I believed ; (that) I might believe, thou mightest believe, he might believe, we might believe, you might believe, they might believe, &c.

N. B. All the compound tenses are formed with
se former
the participle past of the verb conjugated and one
of the tenses of to have or to be.

CHAP. VI.

OF THE PARTICIPLE.

Q. What is the Participle?

A. The participle is a word which partakes of the *tenir* nature both of the verb and adjective, it has *f.* * *de.* *f.* the signification and regimen of the first, and * *regime* *m.* it qualifies like the second.
qu' — *fier comme*

Q. How many participles are there?

A. Two, the participle present and the participle past.

Q. How does the participle present terminate?

1 * 2
se — *er*

A. It always ends in *ant*; as, studying, roasting, perceiving, losing.

Q. Does it sometimes change in its termination.
dans

A. Never.

EXAMPLE.

A man laughing, men laughing, a woman weeping, women weeping.

Q. Does the participle past agree with its subject
 * 1 2
saccorder
 and object?

A. Yes, it agrees with both of them.

Q. How many principal rules are there on the
 2 1
 agreement of the participle past?

A. Four.

Q. Give me the first rule?

A. When the participle past is accompanied with
 the verb to be, it agrees in gender and
 number with its subject.

EXAMPLE.

My book is lost, my books are lost.

My mother is come, my sisters are come.

Q. Give me the second rule?

A. When the participle past is accompanied with
par
 the verb to have, it never agrees with its
 subject.

EXAMPLE.

My brother has received a letter.

My brothers have received two letters.

My mother has written a letter.

My sisters have finished their task.

Q. Give me the third?

**A. The participle past always agrees with its object,
when before the participle,**

EXAMPLE,

**I have received the letter (that) you sent to me,
and that which my brother has written to you, I
have read it.**

**The books that I had lent to you, you have lost
them.**

**The news which we had heard is false, if it
were true, we should be obliged to let you know
it.**

Q. And the fourth?

**A. When the object comes after the participle, this
participle never agrees with it.**

EXAMPLE.

You have bought two fine horses, do you intend to keep them.

You have given me some apples which I found *ind.* very good.

Q. What is the object of the participle?

A. It is usually one of the pronouns *que, me, te, se, le, la, les, nous, vous, quels.*

